

This Paper Consists of
Two Sections.
SECTION ONE

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The Chicago Daily Tribune.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

Pope Pius X. Is Dead in Rome

U.S. GRAND JURY NETS LORIMER AND MUNDAY

La Salle Bank Heads Reported Indicted.



WILLIAM LORIMER

C. B. MUNDAY

HUTTIG AND GALLAGHER TOO, REPORT

Federal Panel Acts on New La Salle Evidence.

PRISON IF GUILTY

WILSON ACTS FOR PURCHASE OF SHIP LINES

Congress Will Hasten \$25,000,000 Appropriation.

WISDOM QUESTIONED

BY ARTHUR SEARS HENNING. Washington, D. C., Aug. 19.—[Special.]—A momentous step to provide transportation of American products abroad during the war and to build up an American merchant marine was taken today by Congress.

COPENHAGEN, via London, Aug. 20, 3:05 a. m.—The Countess Groots, daughter of a Danish nobleman and wife of the Duke of Cumberland's steward, is seriously ill as the result, she says, of treatment received at the hands of German soldiers and officers at Mecklenburg. The countess says that at the railway station she was arrested as a Russian spy. Soldiers took her to the barracks and, she declares, treated her in a brutal manner.

The president approved the submission to congress of a bill appropriating \$25,000,000 for the purchase of merchant ships to be sailed under the American flag by a company controlled by the United States government. Democratic leaders in congress who conferred with the president guaranteed the immediate enactment of the legislation.

By the time the bill becomes a law the government will be able to take its pick of bargain prices from an aggregation of fifty or more modern freight steamers now sailing under the flags of the belligerent European nations. This purchase will release these vessels to the ocean carrying trade, from which they have been withdrawn to escape the danger of capture in the war.

WAR RISK BUREAU BILL IN. The administration also caused the introduction in the house and senate of a bill establishing a government war risk bureau and appropriating \$5,000,000 to cover insurance of American commerce against the hazards produced by the great conflict.

The ships purchased by the government will be operated by a stock company, a majority of the shares of which will be held by the treasury and the officials of which will be officials of the government, as in the case of the Panama railroad company, which operates steamers and of which Gov. Goethals is president. The minority shares may be offered to the public.

The financing of the project may become a part of the emergency war revenue measures.

The fact that Brussels, the source of the war correspondents' most eloquent volubility, is suddenly cut off from communication with other centers, is deemed an accurate indication of important occurrences in and around that capital.

London newspapers, heretofore reluctant to publish the possibilities of the German advance, now point out that the capitulation of Brussels is inevitable.

They emphasize today the fact that the kaiser's invaders number 400,000, and that there are 750,000 more Germans in reserve available for the final movement on the seat of King Albert's government.

The British censor forbids any mention of the activities of the English troops, but it is regarded as certain that they are already amalgamated with the Franco-Belgian defense.

Washington learns and announces that the British forces in Belgium amount to 200,000 men, and that this force is in battle with the allied troops at Namur, on the River Meuse, west of Liege, and to the south of Brussels.

With Namur in their possession the Germans will be in position to give battle to the allies, now at Gembloux, without fear of attack from the rear.

A report from Belgium says the Germans again attacked Dienst Wednesday afternoon.

INDICATES GERMAN LOSSES. A significant feature of the scanty dispatches received is that a battle was fought yesterday in North Limburg, which is the Belgian department north of Liege and extending to the frontier of Holland. No details of the engagement are yet at hand.

There was no way to prevent the public knowing the Britons were crossing the channel, but the war authorities have kept the number secret.

Instead of shipping from Dover to Calais or from Folkestone by one of the short and customary routes across the English channel, the British army was transported from Portsmouth. The points of embarkation in France are still concealed, it is known, however, that they were between Cherbourg and Bourceau.

The Straits of Dover were blockaded to keep the German fleet from entering the North sea, and another screen of ships was posted off the Meuse, while a squadron of eight battleships accompanied the transports.

Monday's and Tuesday's engagements were on a line touching Wavre, Gembloux, and Dinant. Yet the line from

(Continued on page 4, column 2.)

News from Berlin

or Paris is of less immediate concern to Chicagoans than the price news and merchandise news of merchants and manufacturers contained in Tribune advertising. Discouraged pocketbooks will be greatly refreshed by this ad-news.

(Continued on page 4, column 2.)

LATEST WAR BULLETINS.

LONDON, Aug. 20, 5:10 a. m.—The Rotterdam correspondent of the Times says he has learned from official sources in Berlin that Germany will reject the Japanese ultimatum.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—The official press bureau has issued the first casualty list of the British expeditionary force in Belgium. It is three dead and twenty wounded. During the last twenty-four hours more than 97,000 have joined Lord Kitchener's new army. This constitutes the world's record of a day's recruiting.

COPENHAGEN, via London, Aug. 20, 3:05 a. m.—The Countess Groots, daughter of a Danish nobleman and wife of the Duke of Cumberland's steward, is seriously ill as the result, she says, of treatment received at the hands of German soldiers and officers at Mecklenburg. The countess says that at the railway station she was arrested as a Russian spy. Soldiers took her to the barracks and, she declares, treated her in a brutal manner.

The Brussels correspondent of the Daily Mail telegraphs that he learns from reliable source that this report is untrue.

BULLETTIN. LONDON, Aug. 20, 5 a. m.—The Brussels correspondent of the Daily Chronicle telegraphs that the Germans have occupied Louvain.

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THE DAY'S WAR NEWS. Will rumor, spreading her thousand glands abroad, reports that the Germans, occupying Brussels, are encamped around St. Michael's Mount and bivouac around the steps of St. Gudule.

The French war office admits knowledge of these reports, but insists that they have not been confirmed.

From London, where the censorship is presumed to be the most partial, comes a dispatch that Belgium's forces have been driven back to the north and that the Germans have advanced to attack the forts at Namur, the second line of defense of the allies. With this point in their possession, the soldiers of the kaiser will be in position to give battle without fear of an attack from the rear. Heavy siege ordnance is utilized by the Germans, prodding by the lesson of the re-pulses at Liege.

Louvain, the Belgian war base, is still in serious danger, according to admissions from London; and the German artillery is within a few miles of Brussels, and bivouac around the steps of St. Gudule.

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RUMORS CIRCULATE HERE AND IN PARIS THAT BRUSSELS HAS FALLEN INTO THE HANDS OF THE GERMANS. The Paris ministry of war admits it has received these reports, but says they lack any confirmation.

DISPATCHES FROM BRUSSELS TO THE LONDON PAPERS ANNOUNCE THAT THE BRITISH, FRENCH, AND RUSSIAN MINISTERS, WITH THEIR STAFFS, HAVE LEFT FOR ANTWERP.

IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT A GERMAN ARMY IS MARCHING UPON BRUSSELS BY WAY OF Ypres and Jolion.

AN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE FRENCH WAR OFFICE SAYS THE RETIREMENT OF FRENCH TROOPS TOWARDS ANTWERP IS RUMORED, BUT NOT CONFIRMED.

IT IS OFFICIALLY EXPLAINED THAT EVEN IF THIS REPORT IS TRUE, IT WOULD BE NEITHER A GREAT SYMPTOM NOR UNEXPECTED.

BEGIN LOUVAIN ATTACK.

IT IS ADMITTED THAT THE GERMANS HAVE BEEN AN ATTACK ON LOUVAIN, THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE BELGIAN ARMY, FIFTEEN MILES EAST OF BRUSSELS.

THE BRUSSELS CORRESPONDENT OF THE DAILY MAIL, TELEGRAPHING TUESDAY, SAID:

"I LEARN FROM VARIOUS SOURCES THAT A BATTLE WAS FOUGHT TODAY AT TIRLEMONT. OFFICIAL NEWS CANNOT BE OBTAINED."

THE WAR OFFICE ANNOUNCES THAT GERMAN CAVALRY ADVANCE ON SUNDAY WAS REPAID ALL ABOUT THE LINE."

IT ALSO IS KNOWN FROM MESSAGES WHICH HAVE COME THROUGH THAT A LARGE GERMAN FORCE IS IN BATTLE WITH THE ALLIED TROOPS AT NAMUR, ON THE RIVER MEUSE, WEST OF LIEGE, AND TO THE SOUTH OF BRUSSELS.

WITH NAMUR IN THEIR POSSESSION THE GERMANS WILL BE IN POSITION TO GIVE BATTLE TO THE ALLIES, NOW AT GEMBLOUX, WITHOUT FEAR OF ATTACK FROM THE REAR.

A REPORT FROM BELGIUM SAYS THE GERMANS AGAIN ATTACKED DIEST WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

REPORTS OF EMBARKATION OF ONLY 20,000 SOLDIERS GIVEN OUT TO MISLEAD GERMAN OFFICIALS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 19.—[Special.]

FROM AN AUTHORITATIVE SOURCE HERE IT WAS LEARNED TODAY THAT 200,000 BRITISH TROOPS HAVE BEEN IN FRANCE SINCE AUG. 7.

REPORTS FROM GREAT BRITAIN SAY THAT 50,000 SOLDIERS HAD JOINED THE ALLIED FORCES OPPOSING THE GERMANS HAVE BEEN SENT.

WHICH IS THE BELGIAN DEPARTMENT NORTH OF LIEGE AND EXTENDING TO THE FRONTIER OF HOLLAND. NO DETAILS OF THE ENGAGEMENT ARE YET AT HAND.

THERE WAS NO WAY TO PREVENT THE PUBLIC KNOWING THE BRITONS WERE CROSSING THE CHANNEL, BUT THE WAR AUTHORITIES HAVE KEPT THE NUMBER SECRET.

INSTEAD OF SHIPPING FROM DOVER TO CALAIS OR FROM FOLKESTONE BY ONE OF THE SHORT AND CUSTOMARY ROUTES ACROSS THE ENGLISH CHANNEL, THE BRITISH ARMY WAS TRANSPORTED FROM PORTSMOUTH. THE POINTS OF EMBARKATION IN FRANCE ARE STILL CONCEALED, IT IS KNOWN, HOWEVER, THAT THEY WERE BETWEEN CHERBOURG AND BOUCHEAU.

THE STRAITS OF DOVER WERE BLOCKADED TO KEEP THE GERMAN FLEET FROM ENTERING THE NORTH SEA, AND ANOTHER SCREEN OF SHIPS WAS POSTED OFF THE MEUSE, WHILE A SQUADRON OF EIGHT BATTLESHIPS ACCOMPANIED THE TRANSPORTS.

MONDAY'S AND TUESDAY'S ENGAGEMENTS WERE ON A LINE TOUCHING WAVRE, GEMBLLOUX, AND DINANT. YET THE LINE FROM

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 4, COLUMN 2.)

FIGHTS BEGIN AT LOUVAIN AND NAMUR

Germans Reported to Be Near Both Brussels and Antwerp.

ALLIES ADVANCE LINE?

BULLETTIN.

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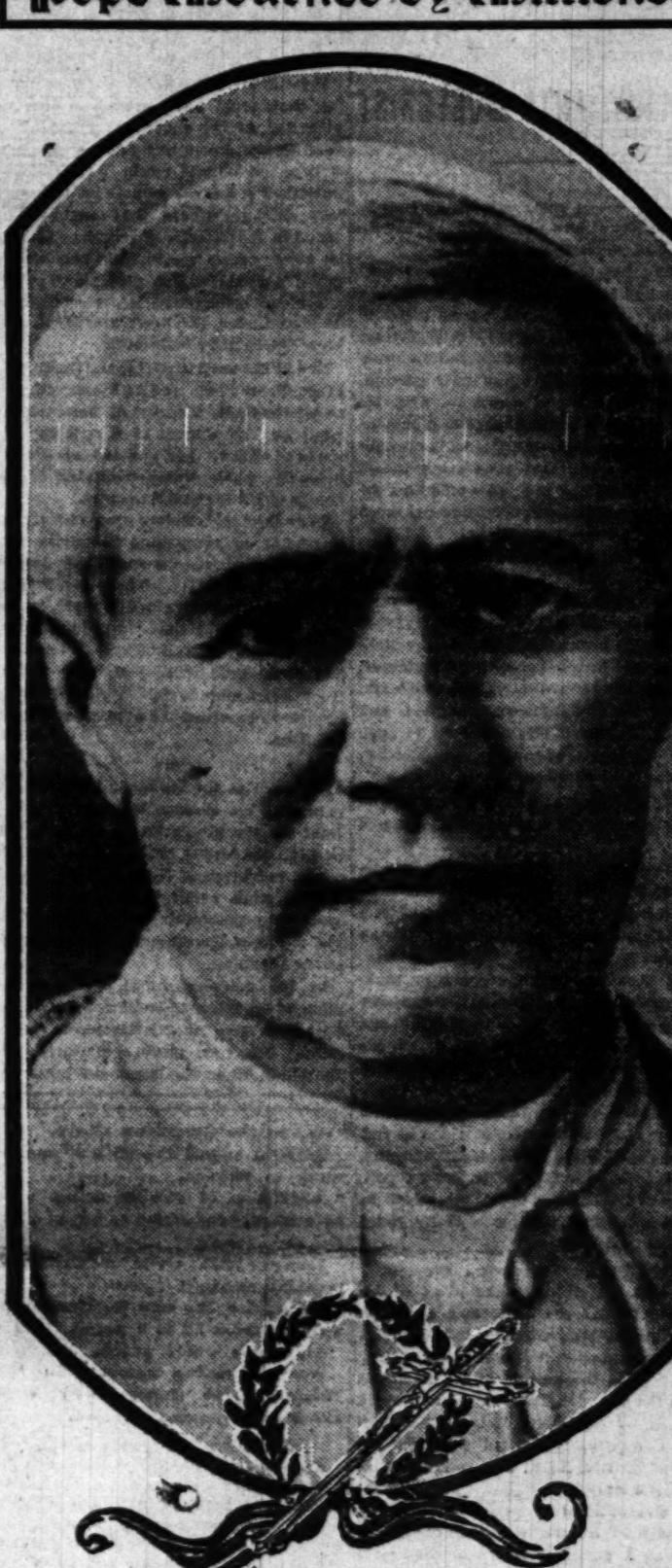
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Pope Mourning by Millions.



Last Message Sent by Pope Urges World Peace Prayers.

ROME, Via London, Aug. 19.—The Pope, just previous to his fatal seizure, addressed the following exhortation to the whole world:

"At this moment, when nearly the whole of Europe is being dragged into the vortex of a most terrible war, with its present dangers and miseries, and the consequences to follow, the thought of which must strike every one with grief and horror, we whose care is the life and welfare of so many citizens and peoples cannot but be deeply moved and our heart wrung with the bitterest sorrow.

"And in the midst of this universal confusion and peril, we feel and know that both fatherly love and apostolic ministry demand of us that we should with all earnestness turn the thoughts of Christendom thither, 'whence cometh help'—to Christ, the Prince of Peace and the most powerful mediator between God and man.

"We charge, therefore, the Catholics of the whole world to approach the throne of Grace and Mercy, each and all of them, and more especially the clergy, whose duty furthermore it will be to make in every parish, as their bishops shall direct, public supplication, so that the merciful God may, as it were, be wearied with the prayers of His children and speedily remove the evil causes of war, giving to them who rule to think the thoughts of peace and not of affliction."

"From the palace of the Vatican, the second day of August, 1914.</p

SURVEY OF THE PONTIFF'S ELEVEN YEARS IN THE VATICAN.

Dr. Marchisava and Dr. Amici, gave the following explanation:

"The pope's condition grew worse during the night. This was due to the diffusion of the bronchitis to the lower lobe of the left lung. Symptoms of heart weakness became so threatening at 10:30 o'clock a.m. it was believed the pontiff's life was endangered. At 10:30 p.m. the symptoms were slightly improved but still grave. Temperature, 103.1; pulse unsteady at 130; respiration, 50."

COLLAPSE OF PONTIFF RAPID.

Dr. Marchisava was able to leave the Vatican for a time owing to the amelioration of symptoms. He said that nothing early in the morning had indicated the grave crisis, which had come on rapidly.

Shortly after he left Dr. Amici examined the patient. He explained that the sudden collapse was due to the pontiff's age and the gouty affection, which always combine to give bronchial catarrh of an acute nature a most serious character.

Dr. Amici further explained that the pontiff's diminished vitality, caused by old age, was sufficient cause to make his illness fatal. The practice of living in heated rooms and bedding in the stifled atmosphere, as the result of large assemblies in the papal apartments, was against him, and, he added, the people would now understand why the attending physicians were strongly opposed to the resumption by the pope of collective audiences.

AGED PATIENT SUFFERS.

At times during the day the pope had much difficulty in breathing. He suffered much from headaches and inability to rid himself of the accumulation in the lungs.

Stimulants were injected and oxygen administered. Several times the pontiff revived and seemed much better. He would then speak to those about him and insist that his desire be executed.

In one of these intervals he asked for Mgr. Rosa, who recently was appointed secretary of the consistorial congregation. Mgr. Rosa had been an intimate friend of the pope since the pontiff was bishop of Treviso.

As soon as he was notified Mgr. Rosa rushed to the vatican and was admitted immediately to the apartment where the pope was lying. Mgr. Rosa remained alone with the pope and the incident was considered significant, as Mgr. Rosa will be secretary of the concordat with Bismarck, Gladstone, and the Republicans of France.

Did Not Continue Leo's Policies.

But Pius did not continue the policies of Leo.

Others took it for granted he would be overwhelmed by the court of which he found himself titular master—would be more figurehead, manipulated by Vatican clique.

But Pius was very much a pope, making decisions for himself, formulating and carrying out his own policies, and even breaking up the circles within the papal government.

At the first intimation of the possibility of his selection he implored the cardinals to give no consideration to his name. His own sense of unfairness to the master politician, Leo XIII., had left

Then there were those who believed that the intense patriotism which had always manifested would lead him to close the breach with the Italian government.

The pope's last illness began almost coincidentally with the great war in Europe. Those close to him believe that grief over the situation brought on the final crisis and so overwhelmed him that he was unable in his eightieth year to withstand still another attack of his old, gouty cataract.

Ill health had been the pontiff's lot for many years, and intermittently the attacks have been so serious that the world was prepared several times to hear of his death.

During the summer there had been numerous denials from the vatican that his indisposition was serious. As late as Aug. 10, upon the occasion of the eleventh anniversary of his coronation, Pope Pius granted numerous audience.

SHUTS DOOR TO CALLERS.

Two days later it became known that he had canceled practically all engagements. His attendants reported that he was unable to work and that he sat listless and silent for hours, evidently brooding over the great clash of arms in Europe.

His physician, Dr. Marchisava, ordered his holiness to bed on Aug. 16, when it was announced that the war and the intense heat in Rome had compelled to depress him.

In bed he continued to dream of the conflict by night and to discuss it by day.

PRAYED FOR PEACE.

"I shall not cease to implore God to put a stop to this inhuman butchery," he declared.

His physician had to deal with this mortal condition as well as physical suffering.

Arrangements were made by which Cardinal Merry del Val, the papal secretary of state, would make a daily report on the war situation to his holiness. The pope desired to see some way in which he might exert his influence to check the bloodshed, and he was the more affected because any action seemed徒然.

CALLS ON CLERGY TO ACT.

At the commencement of the European crisis he had addressed an exhortation to all the Catholics of the world asking them to lift their souls toward Christ, who alone was able to aid, and called upon the clergy to offer public prayers.

The break between Austria and Serbia from the first became a source of great grief to him, for the Vatican was most friendly toward both nations.

He was inexplicably shocked at the assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand, the heir to the Austrian throne, who, like all the Hapsburgs, was an ardent Catholic, and was sympathetic toward little Serbia, with which the Vatican had but recently concluded a friendly concordat.

ALLOCATION PEACE WEDGE.

The pope's views on peace, embodied in an allocution delivered at the consistory at which he created thirteen new cardinals last May, constituted such a remarkable document that the Carnegie peace union decided to begin among the Roman Catholic clergy its educational activities in behalf of the disengagement and arbitration, by sending to each of the 23,000 priests of the United States and Canada a copy of this allocution.

REIGN OF PIUS X. SAW PRECEDENTS ALL DISCARDED

Expected to Be a Figure-head, He Proved Very Much a Pope.

POLICY ANTI-MODERNIST

In his eleven years' pontificate Pius X. proved a continual surprise to the churchmen and statesmen of Europe.

When the provincial patriarch of Venice, who but a short time before had been merely Giuseppe Sarto, papal priest of peasant birth, was elected bishop of Rome as the two hundred and sixty-fourth successor of Peter, there was much speculation as to what kind of a pope he would make. Practically all of the prophecies then made have gone over except the universal one that he would be a supreme good and simple man deeply loved by all who knew him.

A year and a half before his death Pope Leo XIII. singled him out as his successor, and many felt that therefore the new pope would follow in the footsteps of his predecessor. This was considered all the more likely since he was entirely inexperienced in papal affairs, while Leo, of noble birth, trained for the diplomatic service, had shown himself a statesman fit to cope with Bismarck, Gladstone, and the Republicans of France.

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Tribute to Pope, Written by a Leading Chicago Churchman.

BY THE REV. T. V. SHANNON.

(Pastor of St. Francis Xavier R. C. Church, Wilmette.)

HERE was a uniqueness about the life and work of Pius X. that set him apart from any of the Roman pontiffs of modern times. We have to go back to Sixtus V. to get a parallel to one born in the most lowly walks of life mounting to supreme control in the Catholic church. In the case of Sixtus it was sheer greatness that brought the swineherd who had entered the lowest of all the orders, the Lesser Friars of St. Francis, to the church.

Whoever has looked into the weary eyes of Pius X. needs no confirmation of his greatness that brought him to the loftiest position of that mighty organization.

In the case of Pius X. the son of the poor letter carrier of Riese. It was sheer goodness that brought him to the loftiest position of that mighty organization.

Prior to his elevation he had done nothing that could have riveted on him the attention of the church. He had never been in her diplomatic service. He had written no learned work. True, he had published a modest volume on the courtesy and gentleness that ought to be found in the minister of religion. He was no great canon lawyer. He had been a model seminarian, an exemplary priest, a zealous bishop, and the most beloved patriarch, and the most charitable one, that Venice had ever known.

And in the exalted position of the throne of St. Peter there was no break with the sweet simplicity of the past. He remained what he had always been, a lowly follower of Christ. And now at his death we hear the whole world testifying to the charm of his life and character.

Even the anti-religious press of Italy, so unspare of everything Christian, ungrudgingly praises his kindness, generosity, and humanity. These and similar tributes to the benignity of Pius X. might tempt the conclusion that he lacked strength and determination. No deduction could be further from the truth. He was inflexible to rigidity on those matters that concerned the administration of his office.

A glance at the incidents immediately preceding his election will give us some light on the character of the deceased pontiff. On Aug. 4, 1903, Cardinal Joseph Sarto, patriarch of Venice, was selected on the sixth ballot to fill the vacancy created by the death of Leo XIII. The choice fell on the most reluctant member of the concclave.

At the first intimation of the possibility of his selection he implored the cardinals to give no consideration to his name. His own sense of unfairness to the master politician, Leo XIII., had left

only a few years ago he decreed that on Nov. 8, 1908, the United States should cease to be regarded as a missionary country and pass from the tutelage of the Sacred Congregation of the Propagation of the faith to the supervision of the local ecclesiastical authorities.

Abolition of the right of veto by Catholic countries in papal elections.

Inauguration of a monumental revision of the Vulgate.

Change in the age for first communion of Catholic countries in papal elections.

Stand for world peace.

Administrative reforms in the Roman curia doing away with much red tape and expense.

His Simple Views Persist. And through all his participation in world politics he did not cease to be a simpleton. He was a personal friend of the kaiser and was a personal friend of the kaiser and his son before he became pope.

He stood firm and uncompromisingly for the rights of the papacy against the Italian government, but when his brother, who wore the uniform of the king as a mail carrier in a small provincial town, wrote to ask him if he should not resign he replied, "Certainly not."

But even before Pius X. began his reforms there was no such extravagance as other courts and even republics know.

A member of the "Noble Guard" got \$2 a day, cardinal \$100, and a cardinal \$1,000. All the cardinals were so enraged in insisting on conducting the executive business of the church. Otherwise he would not be a dogmatic pope. Was he to follow up the world politics and their alluring maze? It was definitely felt that the master politician, Leo XIII., had left

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TICAN. AR THREATENS O CAUSE DELAY OF PAPAL CHOICE

Cardinals Likely to Find It
impossible to Assemble in
Ten Days Required.

TIONS WILL GIVE AID

Washington, D. C., Aug. 20, 2 a.m. (Special)—That rule of the Roman Catholic church which provides that within ten days after the death of a pope the college cardinals shall come together in Rome to choose his successor is not likely to be carried out literally.

With warships blocking half the sea, with most of the railroads of Europe given over entirely to the transportation of soldiers and munitions of war, it would be impossible for many of the forces of the church to reach the Vatican within the time limit.

Cardinal Gibbons, who stands close to head of the sacred college in seniority, said: "Cardinal O'Connell of Boston, if he waited at once from America might reach me in ten days. They would have to be fortunate enough to find a fast ship, sail directly to the Mediterranean, and there even temporary interruption of the voyage by war vessels would make it impossible to reach the Eternal City within the time limit. If they were forced to sail in France it is almost certain they would be delayed."

Rail Schedules Wiped Out. Though these two cardinals come from America, it is likely that some of members of the college whose seats on the continent of Europe would be a more difficult time in making the journey. With all railroad schedules wiped off the map and all automobiles

many other vehicles seized by the ruling governments, it would seem almost impossible for a journey of any distance to be made within ten days.

Cardinal Farley of New York, for instance, has been marooned for nearly two weeks at Brunnen, Switzerland, and, in view of the efforts of powerful friends of the state department, he has not been able to reach a seaport.

Delay Would Be Inevitable. Doubtless if the members of the sacred college were to start from their stations various portions of the world for Rome's early effort would be made both on land and sea to expedite their passage. But many of the cardinals are old and not able to endure the hardships of travel. Even with the best intentions and strictest orders on the part of the governments at war they would, some of them, inevitably be subjected to inconvenience, delay, and discomfort.

It will be a strange sidelight on the state of the world if the cardinals are prevented by the war-tents and navies of the great Christian nations from coming together to choose the successor of Pope Pius X.

WORD AT GIBBONS' HOME

words of Pontiff's Death Not Received at Baltimore Up to an Early Hour Today.

Baltimore Md., Aug. 20, 2 a.m.—No official communication from Rome concerning the pope's death had been received at Cardinal Gibbons' residence on an early hour this morning. The cardinal is on a short vacation at Spring Hill.

CANDIES—LUNCHEONS

Spoehr's
—TWO STORES
STEWART BUILDING and
164 W. ADAMS STREET

At Spoehr's you may always be sure of obtaining the variety of candy best suited to the season and to the occasion. For instance, there are the Summer Special and Week-End boxes. It would be a pity for anyone really appreciative of quality candy to let summer go by without at least one of these.

Summer Special Box

A enticing assortment little affected by heat or humidity. Just the thing for a boat, railroad, or motor trip, or send by parcel post to a friend in vacation. One lb. 40c. Two lbs. 75c.)

Week-End Box

lons, Caramels, Cream Almonds, G Paste, etc. Most of them in separate containers. 75c. \$1.25. \$2.50.)

A Fountaine Series of SANITARY EFFICIENCY

Spoehr's
STATE STREET
Just north of Washington Street
Opposite Field's
164 W. ADAMS STREET
Between La Salle and Fifth Ave.

GASPARRI AND MAFFI NEAREST PAPAL RIVALS

Believed to Have Best
Chances of Being Elected
by College of Cardinals.

PAPABILI NUMBER FIVE

The vacancy in the papal see caused by the death of Pope Pius X. naturally directs interest which is all absorbing toward the cardinals in line for papal succession, the so-called papabili. Unfortunately in the case of a conclave, the unexpected invariably happens and discussion about the candidates for the papacy although often interesting are always misleading.

The cardinals during the lifetime of the pope are forbidden to presume to treat of the election of his successor, or to promise any vote, or determine anything about the conclave in private gatherings. They are to abstain from all acts, conversations, promises, and other obligations whatsoever by which they may be bound to give or not to give their vote to any person or persons. The mention of names of likely successors or candidates constitutes mere conjecture.

Can Group Papabili. There are no rules by which the successor of the pope can be guessed before the conclave. It is possible, however, to make allowance for certain well-established facts and circumstances, to follow the so-called method of elimination and with more or less certainty to group the cardinals in such a way as to know who are the papabili.

The element of guesswork still exists in following such a process, but it is greatly diminished; and although the name of the actual successor can rarely be predicted, the future pope is generally selected from among the cardinals grouped together as papabili.

The new pope must be a cardinal whose piet, intellectual attainments, and executive ability are well known. He must be an Italian, as, although the Sacred College is free to elect a foreigner, for many centuries the pope has been an Italian and a foreign pope is feared, would compromise the question of temporal power.

Temporal Rights Oath. Every cardinal is bound by oath to defend, intrinsically and strenuously, the temporal rights and the liberty of the holy see, especially the civil principality of the pope. This implies that, if elected pope, he is expected to oppose reconciliation with Italy, and a foreigner may fall to do so. The three Italian popes since 1870 followed implicitly this policy.

The new pope must be comparatively young, so as to insure a long pontificate. Finally, he must not belong to a monastic order. The majority of cardinals are secular priests, and, although hard to explain, it is obvious to any one even slightly acquainted with Rome that the two foremost candidates.

The group of papabili, therefore, consists of the following cardinals: Maffi, Gasparri, Lualdi, De Lai, and Ferrata. Cardinal Maffi is 55 years old. He has been six years a cardinal, and is an eminent scientist. Cardinal Lualdi is 56. Cardinal Gasparri is 62. Cardinal De Lai is 50, and cardinal Ferrata is 66.

The new Italian cardinals created on May 25 of this year: Domenico Sarafini, Giacomo Della Chiesa, Filippo Giustini, Michele Leggi, and Scipione Feichi.

Eight Cardinals di Curia.

Out of the remaining Italian cardinals eight are so-called Cardinals di curia, who reside in Rome, and six occupy residential Italian sees. Of the latter Cardinals Francesco-Nava, archbishop of Catania, and Lualdi, archbishop of Palermo, as well as Cardinal Richelmyng, archbishop of Turin. Cardinal Ferrata, archbishop of Milan; Cardinal Cavallari, archbishop of Venice, and Cardinal Maini, archbishop of Pisa, owe their dignity to the church, the faithful may approach and kiss the embroidered shield of their see.

Nine Days of Funeral Service.

The nine days of funeral service are gone through with. During the last three days the services are performed on an elevated and magnificently furnished altar. On the fourth day the cardinals are invited to the death chamber. All the persons who are to remain in the conclave—as permanent cardinals, attendants on the cardinals, physicians, barbers, masons—are passed in review and take an oath not to speak even among themselves of matters concerning the election.

One Door Not Sealed.

Every avenue leading to the concave, except the eight loopholes, is walled up by the masons; but one door is left so that it may be opened by the late coming cardinals or to let out any one who may be expelled or for who any good reason may be obliged to go out. One who leaves cannot return. This only door has a combination lock, to be opened by the prince marshal of the conclave, and the subject was being delicately discussed he answered them by ordering dinner for five.

That ended the determination to insist on the etiquette by which the pope dined alone.

Kept Sisters Near Him.

He startled the courtiers one morning by renting apartments in a new building

Views Illustrating the Life and Work of the Late Pope Pius X.



ANECDOTES OF POPE ILLUSTRATE CHARACTER

OME of the anecdotes told of Pius X. well illustrated his character. His position as patriarch of Venice brought him from \$2,000 to \$2,400 a year. As he has noticed in his early service in the small parishes, his charities were such that his personal revenue was constantly depleted. This condition was aggravated as his revenues grew larger and his charitable undertakings dictated.

So when he was called on suddenly to leave Venice he often found himself without money. Once when he had come to Rome he was without a cent, and did not know where to turn for help in his dilemma. He finally was obliged to borrow \$400 of a bank, and was in a perfect fever until this debt was paid.

Friar Sarto, referring to his modesty and his inability, what he would do if he were made pope.

"I should have white robes instead of red. That would be only the change," he replied. "I shall remain the same Sarto as ever."

The modesty of the pope, which was one of his striking characteristics, was never more strikingly illustrated than when the great and unexpected honor was given him at the conclave. The manner in which he went into the conclave and parted with his friend, the prelate, making light of the thought that he had the slightest chance of being elected. He was without thought of being chosen.

How he received the honor is known. It is a part of church history now that when the result of the balloting was announced Cardinal Sarto was overcome with emotion and so touched by the unexpected honor and expression of confidence that he broke down completely.

It is also a part of history that he protested and denied that he would decline the honor if offered. And the man must decline it. It is a part of history that his face was wet with the tears which fell uncontrollable from his eyes, and that the firmness with which he declined the honor caused fear he would insist. He was so palpably sincere that consternation reigned in the conclave, which remained all the evening and far into the night in the endeavor to convince him that his election was the will of Providence and that he must accept.

At another time he seemed on the point of fainting, and had to be revived by the use of salts. Even after the efforts of his colleagues had been successful he seemed broken down, though happy.

He hesitated when it came his part to say he would accept the pontificate. The cardinals, as if of one accord, surrounded Sarto and demanded if he would accept. His lips trembled so that he scarcely could articulate. He made a visible effort, and said:

"If this cup cannot pass from me—Then be paused again, and the cardinals waited for his answer, insisting that it was necessary for him to answer 'yes' or 'no.' Then he replied, firmly, 'I accept.'

Pius X. liked mountain climbing. A few days before he left Venice for Rome he ascended Mount Grappa, 5,500 feet high. His greatest enjoyment was music. He was a great friend and admirer of Lorenzo Perosi, the eminent director of the pontifical choir. Perosi is said to be chiefly indebted to him for his musical career.

The pope was recognized as one of the most popular men in church circles. He was a stickler for the exact truth as between the church and the people, and won much renown some years ago by destroying relics of doubtful authenticity.

In appearance the pope was striking. He was tall and broadly built, and in his youth had the physique of an athlete. Even in old age he was wonderfully preserved. He was a face of great intellectual beauty, and his features showed well his intestinal strength. His expression was strong and serious, but there was nothing of austerity in it. His eyes were mild and benignant.

The good Patriarch's one concession to the vanities of the flesh was tobacco. It was he who introduced the pipe to the Vatican; perhaps a relic to some of the younger members of the papal household.

Yet the Patriarch's tobacco pouch was given to a Venetian who had been a stickler for his烟瘾. His gesture had done its utmost. He found himself in that wholly human position commonly known as "just dying for a smoke." A touring American loading his pipe in the Plaza was conscious of a fellow smoker with an empty pipe. Just the slightest trace of red showed the high ecclesiastical rank; but the comradery of the pipe is a great leveler. Filling his pipe when the pouch had been exhausted, the visitor puffed and inhaled—trivial smokers can inhale a pipe in its stouter days of usefulness.

"English?" queried the Patriarch. "Non Angli sed—"

"No. American."

"Ah, the braver daughter of a brave mother. But closer to the Kingdom of heaven, such heavenly tobacco."

To fit the pipe one should have smoked Italian tobacco. In Italy one grows accustomed to it, and it is more agreeable to the taste. The tobacco flavor is on nothing so innocent as mere salt. The two articles are a government monopoly and are sold in the same shop.

Sarto's popularity with the Venetians had reached the proportions of a fad. On a larger scale this was similar to his experiences in small parishes. When his gondola went through the canals people would run to the bridges and along the sides of the waterways shouting to him and crying:

"God bless the patriarch."

He was in the height of this popularity that Sarto remarked that he hoped never to go out of the sight of the lions of St. Mark.

It illustrated the simplicity of his life, even when he was cardinal, that he should have felt himself out of place amid the magnificence of the papal court.

NEWS OF POPE'S DEATH A SHOCK TO CHICAGOANS

Many Are Incredulous as
First Reports Are
Received.

PRAISED AS ABLE PRELATE

Catholics in Chicago received the news of the death of Pope Pius X. with sorrowful surprise almost bordering on incredulity. Many could not believe at first that the end had come so soon after his illness was first announced. All expressed grief and paid high tribute to him as the leader of the Catholic faith.

A Friend of America.

ANTHONY CZARNIECKI, election commissioner—The death of the pope adds to the chaos of present conditions in Europe. He was a man of peace. His sympathies were with the common people. The present strife striking at the thing he held nearest and dearest in his heart—peace—soonest hastened his death. He will be honored as time goes on. He was a friend of America and of the church in America. This was shown by his recognition of American prelates, the interest he took in the institutions of the American church, and by his attitude toward American visitors in Rome. His effective stand against Socialism has given much to peace. The struggling forces in Europe will join in the human bond of sympathy in commemorating his death, for he was the head of the largest religious forces in Europe. His death adds to the troubles in Europe, for it loses for the causes of good will, progress, and peace a real champion.

THOMAS A. O'HAUGHERTY—The whole world—Europe, the fighting nations—mourn the death of the holy pontiff. He was a good man and a wise ruler.

Blow to Christianity.

THE REV. H. S. SPALDING, S. J.—This is shocking news. Pope Pius X. was one of the ablest leaders of the church, and his death is a blow to Christianity.

JAMES GLEASON, Police Chief—I am deeply sorry to hear the bad news. I was hoping his holiness would recover.

FRANK CONNERY, City Clerk—I have no doubt the news is authentic. Yet it is hard to believe. Cathedra, Protestants, and Jews are sorry for the dead.

"Big Bill" Butler, who is probably the most widely known policeman in Chicago, heard the newscasters crying out the news on his beat. He refused to believe it, and called up THE TRIBUNE to verify the report.

"It's too bad," he said. "It hurts me to know it's true."

EXTRA!

TODAY 8:30 A. M.

Early Buyers, Attention!
Palm Beach Suits, \$5
With \$12. Every Suit. Quick Sale.
One Day Only

Hundreds of new garments in both suits and overcoats just received from "B," our finest shop, all included today!

Mossler Clothes
Any Suit or Overcoat

\$20, \$25, \$30, \$35, \$40, \$45, \$50 and \$55 values,
Every size 32 to 50 chest
Many Tourist & Motorist Coats

Mossler Co.
19 Jackson Blvd.—East
(Between State and Wabash)

BLACKMAN SHIRTMAKER
knows that the great war is expected to boost the price of shirtings. But his Fall stock is already in, bought at normal prices. So, as long as they last he offers

4 Shirts with Tie, Handkerchief, \$10
Please, Call or Write for Samples and Manufacturing Chart

TWO STORES | 107 West Adams Street | 366 So. Dearborn Street

Four Years Ago

a number of big banks and business houses of Chicago established a Sanatorium for the benefit of tubercular emphysema patients. The institution has recently been enlarged and the services of physicians can be received whether employed by members of the association or not. The sanatorium costs over \$20,000 a year, and the patients are always delightfully cool. Rates charged merely cover operating expenses.

Please write or wire for information.

VALMORA SANATORIUM
Room 301, 104 S. Michigan Blvd.

Phone Central 2415

Amer. Beauty Roses

Fine Flowers, 50c, 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.50 a dozen.

48-Inch Stems, \$2.00 a dozen

Gladioli, Carnations and Roses, 50c a dozen

A. LANGE Florist

WAR HALTS U. S. TRADE QUEST IN SOUTH AMERICA

Business and Finance De-
moralized South of
Equator, Report.

RECONSTRUCTION, OUR CUE

BY HENRY M. HYDE.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 19.—(Special.)—The war, which shows its world-wide influence in unexpected and terrible ways, has halted plans for any sudden capture of the trade of South America.

Cablegrams from United States consuls in South America, who were asked to report as to what lines of our goods are in immediate demand, send also statements showing that the war has utterly demoralized business and financial conditions.

From Chile comes word that "business is at a standstill, trade reduced to a minimum, many factories closing, money scarce, and the Bank of Italy suspended."

In Uruguay specific payments have been suspended for six months, and all judicial actions for two months.

Brazil Banks Closing.

In parts, at least, of Brazil the banks are closed and all markets demoralized. Credit is almost suspended.

In Callao, Peru, the banks are closed, and the business and financial situation is very unsatisfactory.

The consul in Bahia, Brazil, advises

a great caution in extending credit.

In most of the South American republics moratoriums postponing the payment of notes and other obligations have been declared. It is almost impossible for even houses of the highest credit and standing to get money out of the banks.

Travelers Hard Put.

The highest financial authority in New York yesterday stated that persons traveling in South America at present would be obliged to carry all the money for their journey in gold coin, as letters of credit or checks London and New York would be honored.

Under the circumstances it would be well to advise manufacturers or merchants to send their salesmen into South America. The trade advisers of the national government are emphatic in their statement that, except for the purpose of looking into future trade possibilities and of making preliminary arrangements, such trips should not be made at the present time.

Chance to Take Chances.

Companies which are willing to take certain chances in extending credit, due to the abnormal situation, and who are prepared to carry the accounts of their new customers for a somewhat indefinite period, doubtless would find it easy to sell a great quantity of goods and might profit from the action in the future.

But before the war can be large and general it must be fought in South America, and that must be a field of constructive work on the part of the United States. South American loans must be floated in the United States, branch banks must be opened in the southern continent, and a market must be found here for a large part of the raw materials which South America exports.

Must Stand Together.

That, as has already been announced in these dispatches, is understood to be the view of the national administration. It is realized that the two halves of the western hemisphere must stand together and cooperate in the present world crisis. To bring about such a situation is a job for a big man who knows both finance and statescraft, to secure such a man, whose reputation will be once command confidence, is not to be done in a month's time. In diplomatic capacity, is one of the first steps to be taken in the work of bringing North America and South America into more intimate relations.

With that idea in view, the post of United States minister to the Argentine Republic has recently been raised to the rank of an ambassadorship.

Job for Westerner.

It is understood that the place is to be offered to a man of national reputation, who lives in the middle west, and whose career, both in finance and in the public service, has been conspicuous. He will be urged, as a patriotic duty of even more than national importance, to give up his business connections and to devote his talents to the work of binding the continents together in the bonds of commerce and of friendship.

It is in somewhat the same spirit that the business men of the United States must attack the problem.

If they expect to get a lot of trade and large and easy profits without much effort they will certainly be disappointed.

Must Meet the Issue.

If they are willing to help finance the development of South America—just as the development of the United States was financed by Europe—if they are willing to invest their money in the establishment of branch banks and to carry their customers over the lean seasons of the year, just as banks in the south carry the cotton planters from crop to crop, they will doubtless be met in a spirit of hearty cooperation and the export trade of the United States will profit to an immense extent in the future.

On roads in talking with South American officials who are informed that the acceptance by the United States of the good offices of the Argentine, Brazil, and Chile in the arbitration of the recent difficulties between the United States and Mexico has done a good deal to remove prejudice against and suspicion of the gringos.

Peace Party Good Move.

It seems also true that the peace treaties with all the South American republics recently negotiated by Secretary Bryan have also had a good influence in the same direction.

Cut off by the war from almost all the rest of the civilized world, the three Americas are for the first time thrown on their own resources. As the biggest and richest of the nations involved, the United States should take the position of leadership.

It is a call on the patriotism, the wisdom, and the vision of the American government.

"Ads" First Step in Latin-America Campaign to Bring U. S. Trade.

The Illinois Manufacturers' association trade is going after the South American trade just as hard as it can go, and Edward N. Hurley of the association wants that fact known.

A meeting was held yesterday in the Midway club at which Mr. Hurley wrote an advertisement which will be placed in every Spanish newspaper in the southern half of the western hemisphere.

This ad will occupy half a page and will tell of the association's esteem for the Latin Americans and its desire to help them in their difficulties.

We have elected a subcommittee of the foreign trade committee of the association," said Mr. Hurley, "to give out information to business men interested in South America and to encourage and assist American manufacturers in developing American trade."

The Illinois Manufacturers' association has returned from a trip through several southern republics, and I can say that we have their good will. Therefore we are in a position to help the merchant and manufacturer in South America if he appears reasonable and feasible. Please advise us by wire if your arrangements have been completed and you are in a position to accept business."

The following telegram was sent to the secretary of state:

"The Illinois Manufacturers' associa-

FOUR LA SALLE MEN INDICTED?

Lorimer, Munday, Huttig, and Gallagher Reported Held.

PRISON IF CONVICTED.

[Continued from first page.]

changed from a national to a state institution. Had such a report been made, it was said, the bank would never have been permitted to liquidate.

REEVES REPORT DAMAGING.

The last report of National Bank Examiner Owen T. Reeves Jr. is said to have shown to the grand jury that the bank was in an "infamous" condition at that time. His report, it was said, made known to officials of the treasury department the excessive liability of officials and directors of the bank.

Many of these men, it was shown, were habitual borrowers, practically without security. William Lorimer, according to the government's information, was repeatedly apprised of what was going on.

The government's investigation revealed that Lorimer's political傾向 were regular borrowers of the bank. Among these were Fred Lundin, "Fire Escape Guy" Noh, A. C. Cooke, and "Pete" Bartz.

PAYNTER LOANED \$40,000.

The inquiry disclosed also that United States Senator Thomas A. Paynter of Kentucky borrowed \$40,000 from Lorimer's bank during the time Paynter was still in the senate and while the question of Lorimer's expulsion was up for consideration. Paynter was a member of the first Lorimer investigating committee. He voted to retain Lorimer in his seat.

The La Salle Street National bank was established in 1910, with a capital of \$4,000,000. Its surplus in December, 1910, was \$28,000. In October, 1912, the institution was succeeded from a national to a state bank and took over most of the national bank's paper.

From the start the bank had difficulties, particularly as to its clearing abilities. For a time it was a member of the clearing house association, but was dropped because the officials failed to keep the bank up to the required standard.

Banking Methods Condemned.

In 1911 a committee of the clearing house association made an investigation of the condition of the bank. Its report to the association bristled with denunciation of the Lorimer-Munday banking methods and gave warning that unless a reformation was effected the bank would surely meet disaster.

The report called particular attention to the loaning of money in excess of what officials of the bank were financially interested. As a result the bank never regained clearing house privileges.

On June 12 the big crash came. State Bank Examiner D. V. Harkins ordered the La Salle Street bank and three allies, the Broadway State, the Ashland-Twelfth Street state, and the Illinois State banks, closed. Several other allied institutions were forced to cease business within a few days to the closing of the parent institution.

Crash Caused by City.

The crash was precipitated by City Treasurer M. J. Flynn and his attorney, Collin C. H. Fyfe, who called at the bank and presented for payment a check for \$100,000. They were told the check could not be cashed. The bank could only default. The state bank examiner had already taken possession.

State authorities, including State's Attorney Hoyne, immediately began an investigation with a view to fixing responsibility for the disaster.

Subsequently a bankruptcy petition was filed and a receiver was appointed for the La Salle Street bank. State's Attorney Hoyne's grand jury inquiry is still pending.

District Attorney Wilkerson took hold of the case, pointing out that the narrow bankers have had been violated prior to the liquidation to a state bank. He set the federal machinery in motion at once and soon discovered enough evidence to warrant grand jury action.

WAR COMPELS STUDENTS OF MUSIC TO STAY AT HOME.

Increase in Enrollment in Schools in This Country Expected as Result of Troubles in Europe.

EAGER FOR BRITISH BILLS.

Public Applies for \$910,000,000 Worth of Treasury Notes—Offer Totals Only \$75,000,000.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—The sum of \$75,000,000 in six months treasury bills, required for war purposes, was offered to the public and met with a hearty welcome. The amount applied for was over \$250,000,000. Tenders at \$25,000 per cent of their application; those above that figure were allotted in full. The average rate per cent was about 25-30.

"GERMAN DAY" ABANDONED ON WILSON APPEAL

"American Citizens First," Says President Wacker of League.

TO RESPECT NEUTRALITY

[Continued from first page.]

Louvan to Huy, along which the heavy force of French are said to have been from ten to twelve miles back from the first named line.

SAYS INVASION HAS FAILED.

A Havan dispatch from Brussels gives an official communication concerning the present state of the field operations in Belgium.

"There is little change in the situation in upper Alsace. We continue to advance in Voges. The Germans have retaken the village of Ville, where we had an outpost. Our troops, debouching on the Seille, especially the central part of our line. At the end of the day we reached Delme, on one side, and Morhange on the other.

"Latest advices are to the effect that

FIGHTING BEGUN AT LOUVAIN

JAMES A. PATTEN TELLS HARDSHIP

Chicagoan Forced to Use Many Vehicles to Escape from Europe.

A. H. REVELL, REFUGEE

New York, Aug. 19.—(Special)—James A. Patten, who with his wife was among the 1,000 Americans who arrived from Europe on the liner Finland today, told of his experiences in escaping from Europe.

Mr. Patten said he would have surrendered his fortune rather than remain abroad a few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Patten were in Carlsbad when war was declared between Germany and Russia. They left for Nuremberg in an automobile, and, arriving there, were taken to the guard house and rigidly cross-examined before they were allowed to continue. They boarded a crowded train for Ostend, but got no farther than Cologne.

After having lost much time and a great number of men and, besides, important war material, the communication says, "the Prussian right wing has succeeded in gaining on both banks of the Meuse. This brought them in contact with the allies' armies.

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ALABAMA FARMER UPSETS RETAILERS AT FOOD INQUIRY

Says Profits "from Producer to Consumer" Are Too High.

CITY LAW OUTLINED

At the massmeeting under the direction of the municipal markets commission, held in the city council rooms yesterday, an Alabama farmer backed a delegation of protesting retail grocers and commissioners into a corner and charged that a profit of from 100 to 500 per cent was made between producer and consumer. The increases cited includes in some cases transportation charges from fields to city.

The rural economist, E. J. Green, had been sent by the farmers of Alabama to Chicago to see why they were getting such small prices for their vegetables. He spoke to the meeting as a part of his investigations.

The statements of Mr. Green came when several commission men attacked the proposed ordinance to prohibit combines and the hoarding of foodstuffs for artificial values was being considered by the markets commission.

What Ordinance Aims At.

The proposed ordinance was read by Acting Corporation Counsel Leon Hornstein and covers three possibilities in the control of foodstuffs:

Prevents buying up food on the way to market and thus cornering the market.

Prevents the buying and storage of foodstuffs in the city for the purpose of forcing an artificial

action, however, was taken in reference to the opening of city markets.

Acting Corporation Counsel Hornstein declared that the city's plans would be necessary before a ordinance covering the markets could be drafted.

At the special meeting of the city council, which will be called Monday, when Mayor Harrison returns, the ordinance will be introduced. The commissioners assert that they will present opposition to the ordinance.

Demand Packers' Books.

The government's investigation of complaints that the packers raised the price of beef by taking advantage of the European war situation progressed during the day to a point where the packing companies were ordered to bring in the books under subpoena duces tecum.

The books referred in the case of Morris & Co. & S. W. Morris & Co., Morris & Schlesinger, known as the "big five," District Attorney James H. Wilkerson and Albert L. Hopkins, his assistant, held conferences with attorneys for the packers. M. W. Borders, representing Morris & Co. and R. B. Webster, attorney for the Cudahy company, assured Mr. Wilkerson that their corporation would be glad to supply the government with all desired information.

Mr. Wilkerson and Mr. Hopkins are devoting their time to going over such documents as have been brought in.

Wants to Know Hoof Price.

"However," he declared, "the ordinance will act as a deterrent and for each conviction there is a maximum fine of \$20, which will be assessed against the parties to the combination."

"Can the city force a dealer to sell products before he gets ready?" David Russell, a commission man, asked.

"It is believed that it is holding them to certain standards that the city can fix him," Mr. Hornstein replied.

"There is nothing in the ordinance which gives the city the power to force any one to sell their products."

John T. Russell, president of the Master Butchers' association, urged that the speculation in foodstuffs be done away with. He approved the ordinance and said that the butchers had been trying for years to get such a measure enacted.

Speculation Causes Soaring.

"When the speculation in foodstuffs is eradicated the price of living will go down," Mr. Russell said. "If the people of Chicago were like their grandmothers, who went to market with a basket every morning and paid cash for what they got, the cost of living would be much less than it is now."

The farmers of Alabama are trying to find out why we got so little for our products," Mr. Green said. "I was sent to Chicago by the farmers of that state to find out just what the market conditions are like."

"A day or so ago I went into a large number of markets, and I found that sweet potatoes, which we have been selling for 1½ cents to 1¼ cents a pound, were selling in the retail stores here for 5 to 8 cents a pound."

Where Profit Goes.

"Out at the Randolph street market this morning a farmer was selling cabbage at 2 cents a head, and at the retail stores the price was 10 to 15 cents. Baskets of tomatoes weighing twenty-five pounds were selling for 25 cents. The price at the retail stores was 10 cents a pound. The difference between the price of onions at the market and at the retail stores was 500 per cent."

"Peaches, apples, and pears between the Randolph street market and the retail stores rose 100 to 500 per cent in price. The difference between the wholesaler and the retailer in Chicago is 400 to 500 per cent. The reason, it seems to me, is that there are far too many little retail stores. It seems strange that the retail stores would come here to fight the city markets if such markets would not affect their sales."

Trust at Market?

Mrs. Leonora Z. Meder of the city's welfare bureau said that she had investigated the South Water street market, and that, from a preliminary investigation, she believes a trust exists there.

"We found that practically all the firms on South Water street are in a combine," Mrs. Meder said. "The prices in every house were the same. But our bureau needs at least forty more investigators to make the survey that the markets committee wants to have made."

Miss Mary McDowell urged the establishment of city markets as soon as possible as a means of relieving the high cost of food products. Several men in the audience attacked the relief market which the city opened last winter to aid the unemployed, charging that it was not a success.

James H. Lawley, chairman of the commission, explained that the market last winter was only a makeshift to tide over a period of unemployment.

THERE WAS AN OLD WOMAN WHO LIVED IN A SHOE.



HOUSE BILL FOR U.S. SUPERVISION OF COLD STORAGE

Measure Aimed at Chicago Packers, Part of High Living Cost Fight.

GRAIN ELEVATORS HIT

(BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.)
Washington, D. C., Aug. 19.—[Special.]

The next step proposed by the administration in the fight on the high cost of living will be the enactment of legislation placing cold storage houses and grain elevators under federal control.

Laws will be proposed prescribing rules and regulations for the conduct of the grain elevator and storage businesses under the direction of the secretary of agriculture.

Representative Moss of Indiana, author of the administration's grain grading bill, today introduced a drastic elevator bill.

Representative McKellar of Tennessee several weeks ago introduced a cold storage bill which is now pending before the house interstate and foreign commerce committee. Hearings will be held on this measure promptly and a favorable report is expected within the next few days.

Assault Chicago Packers.

Mr. McKellar this afternoon vigorously attacked the Chicago packers in the house.

"My bill," he said, "provides that certain meats used every day in every family and every household shall be kept in reserve and never disposed of."

He asserted that the purpose of preventing the packers who are in combination from demanding exorbitant prices for their meats.

"We know, whatever else may be said, that the packing house interests in this country absolutely control the prices of meat. They fix them on one day in every week in every town and every city in this country, not by the law of supply and demand, but because they have an instrument which enables them to disregard any law of supply and demand."

State Regulation Failure.

Mr. McKellar said that state regulation had failed.

"Few of the states regulate the packers," he said. "And they have become so powerful and so proud that they have no respect for either the state or national authorities. The way they treated the late Senator Heyburn of Idaho, who introduced a storage bill, was simply outrageous. I do not think I could better say than you the way they treated him and by sending him a letter from Mr. Armour and Mr. Swift."

Mr. McKellar here read the letter from Senator Heyburn's committee to Arthur Meeker of Armour & Co., requesting his appearance to testify on the cold storage business. Mr. Meeker replied:

"I beg to acknowledge receipt of your courteous invitation to appear before the special committee appointed to investigate the high cost of living. I would gladly appear if I thought I could furnish any information that would be of value to the committee, but I have no special knowledge on the subject."

Packers Declined to Help.

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Maximum Increase a Bound.

The maximum increase in the price of meat is approximately three-quarters of a cent a pound, as recommended by the department of justice through the United States district attorney's office in Chicago will show.

"Armour & Co. are conducting a legal business, an honest manner, and protest against such unwarranted public utterances, issued in advance of an investigation, and without knowledge of the facts and without opportunity to make a defense, which witnesses serve only to make the public more apprehensive."

"Furthermore, Armour & Co. do not, as charged, have not since the beginning of the war, nor prior thereto, shipped meats to Canada, for the very good reason that Canada's tariff of \$4 a hundred weight is prohibitive; and, on the contrary, we are importing meats from Canada right along."

MONTENEGRINS MENACING FORTIFIED AUSTRIAN PORT

KING NICHOLAS Warned If He Attacks Ragusa, His Brother and Other Hostages Will Be Shot.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company from Rome says a message from Cetinje reports the Montenegrin army within two hours of march of Ragusa, a fortified seaport of Austria-Hungary in Dalmatia.

King Nicholas has been notified by the Austrian authorities that if his army attacks the large number of prominent Servians and Montenegrins held at Ragusa as hostages will be shot. Among the hostages is Count Ivo Vojnovic, a brother of King Nicholas.

Communication from Paris declares confirmation is at hand of previous reports of a Serbian victory at Shabac over 30,000 Austrians. The Austrians lost 2,000 killed and 6,000 wounded, the report says.

MOSLEMES RISE IN ALBANIA.

FIRE BERAT, OCCUPY PIERI, and MARCH ON AVALONA—People in Panic.

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Avoid Impure Milk for Infants and Invalids Ask For HORLICK'S

It means the Original and Genuine MALTED MILK "Others are Imitations"

Copper Featherweight Felt with the Polka Dot Pugaree Weight 3 Ounces—Price—A Dollar an Ounce

Another English success—pure white felt—very soft and lousy—just half the weight of the average straw hat. It is cool and comfortable—the blue and white polka dot pugaree adds greatly to its dressiness. It is a combination of smart appearance and solid comfort. We have only a few of them—they will not become common.

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The Chicago Tribune

THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER!

FOUNDED JUNE 16, 1847.

ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MAILING JUNE 16, 1847, AT THE POSTOFFICE AT CHICAGO, ILL., UNDER ACT OF MARCH 3, 1879.

All unpublished articles, manuscripts, letters and pictures sent to "The Tribune" are sent at the owner's risk, and The Tribune company expressly repudiates any liability or responsibility for their safe custody or return.

SWORN CIRCULATION.
Net paid circulation of "The Chicago Tribune," as reported under oath to the United States government under section 4075 of the postal laws and regulations, being the average from Oct. 1, 1912, to March 31, 1913:Daily 261,272
Sunday 266,500

The above figures are exclusive of all papers which have been wasted, spoiled, returned, duplicated, delivered as complimentary, in exchange, as samples which were seized or lost, or were lost in arriving at their destination, or that remain unsold. They also are exclusive of papers paid for, but on which money so paid has been refunded.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1914.

THE PORTENT.

The most superstitions of the nations at war is to see a sign and read a portent. The path of totality of the total eclipse of the sun sweeps through Russia. It crosses north of Greenland and travels through Norway and Sweden into Russia.

The peasant in the field and in the ranks can see the sun put out and the waves of daylight darkness come rolling over country and off towards the horizon until twilight on the world reveals to simple minds the wrath above; the sun hides his face from the children of men that great wickedness shall not have light.

The supreme effect of coincidence is missed because the path of totality does not travel across western Europe, where darkness would come upon the world's greatest battlefield in the time of effort and agony. The sophisticated dominate the superstitions now, but even the former will not be insensitive to the thrill from this portent wherever in the path of totality or the area of visibility the shadow of the sun is seen coming upon the sun.

Europe is in its dark days and this is their token.

IN THE MIDST OF PEACE.

The calamities of war, with its indescribable slaughter and waste of lives, is likely to obscure our vision to lesser sufferings. Besides hosts of widows mourning their husbands who were butchered on the battlefield, besides hosts of mothers weeping for their sons and refusing to be comforted, it is only natural that the lesser suffering in our temporary homes and alley hovels should lose in poignancy and appeal.

The United Charities has foreseen this, and is now pleading with the public in behalf of the 10,000 destitute families that have come to it for aid in the last nine months. Thirteen thousand human beings are receiving the attention of the Charities. Thousands of others are in need of help and will receive it as soon as the Charities get funds enough to meet all of the demands for assistance that are made upon it.

The appeal of the United Charities for the victims of poverty in the midst of peace and prosperity is deserving of support. The war atmosphere and excitement should not cause us to neglect our own poor.

NATIONALISM AND NEUTRALITY.

The president's words of warning against "that deepest, most subtle, most essential breach of neutrality which may spring out of partisanship, out of passionately taking sides," though it is in some degree a counsel of perfection, is nevertheless timely, and should have a greatly to be desired effect in steadyng public opinion throughout the country. To what The Tribune, in its editorial of Aug. 7, and other newspapers have said, the president now gives his unique authority and great influence. Newspapers have felt from the first the impact of passionate partisanship. They are being bombarded daily with the angry accusations of zealots on both sides. This cannot be avoided by impartiality, because these extremists do not wish impartiality. Nothing less than partisanship will satisfy them, and nothing the president or the press can do or say will affect them. But the great mass of our citizens, foreign born or of foreign ancestry, it is to be hoped, will take the president's words to heart and refuse to allow their loyal Americanism to be submerged in old world jealousies, rancors, and misunderstandings. It is impossible for men of German blood not to sympathize with the German cause and devoutly hope that Germany will not be overthrown. It is impossible for men of French blood, of English blood, of Slavic blood, not to sympathize with the fortunes of the anti-German side of the conflict. Even Americans without the hyphen, while they may exhort themselves to be judicial, must feel the current of their feeling running in the main one way or the other.

But this admission does not justify want of self-restraint, or what the president describes as "passionately taking sides." That we have a right to rebuke, that every American who is "American first" must deplore. If Americans of foreign ancestry permit the war to indorse their foreign nationalism and revive and cultivate here on our soil the race prejudices and jealousies of the old world, they will be committing what is really in a deep moral sense treason to the country of their adoption.

It has been noted with concern in our country that of late years there has been a strong tendency to organize and perpetuate foreign nationalism. A few months ago Dr. Emil Hirsch spoke with his accustomed force and eloquence against this tendency, which he called "hyphenated Americanism." What is most disturbing about this phenomenon is that it appears among the younger generation. One can readily see why the alien who came to this country at an age when his brain was already mature and his outlook on life more or less fixed should remain a foreign-American all his life. But how is one to account for this indifference of foreign nationalism on American born children who had the advantages of our public schools? How is one to account for the hyphenated citizenship of many of the American born children of aliens who are even disrespectful to their parents because they consider them "ignorant foreigners" and themselves as true Americans?

What is creating hyphenated Americanism? It is plain that politicians encourage it and organize it in the larger cities. There is the German vote, the Irish vote, the Polish vote, the Spanish vote,

These are demanded and unquestioningly granted to men in tickets, on bonds, and commissions, not on the grounds of status, but on the grounds of representation of state. Such a demand was carried even as high as the cabinet, a body peculiarly personal and presumably high above all minor divisions. Yet zealous Irish-Americans urged the appointment of a candidate "to represent" the Irish in America.

We know this is all wrong. We know that its results are bad for the country and our public life, which it fills with irrelevant issues and unnecessary difficulties. Is this evil to be stimulated by the war?

That will depend upon whether men and women of foreign ancestry allow themselves to be tempted into a passionate partisanship, or take a new grip on their Americanism and determine not to allow the tragic struggle among neighbors of the old world to divide them from their neighbors in the new.

PIUS X.

Earth's most powerful absolute ruler died yesterday. And his rule was over the spirit of men. Sheerly by divine right he held sway over more than 200,000,000 of the civilized inhabitants of the globe. His authority was exercised unrestricted by any constitution, and with no parliamentary mediation. He combined in himself legislative, executive, and judicial functions, and from his decision there was no appeal. In the minds of all who accepted his sovereignty there is in all the universe, in all eternity, no place where his "writ runneth not." His vast power was all the greater because it rested not on jails and guns but on the voluntary submission of each of his subjects. His armies of black clad men and women were all the better disciplined since they were volunteers.

Yet the man who wielded all this power was a democrat in theory and in practice, and his elevation from poor peasant priest to "Pontifex Maximus" proved that a man might achieve all honors, and titles, and power, and still remain a democrat. Pope Pius X., bishop of Rome, the vicar of Christ on earth, never ceased to be "Bepo" to his sisters, the simple, honest farmer women who dressed their biweekly visits to the Vatican because the liveried servants embarrassed them too much. Nor did his greatness alienate him from his other relatives, the peasants, the washwomen, the village mail carrier, the street vendor of penny cakes. No artificial equalization of position by the bestowal of titles, honors, and money upon the poor relations, such devices as kings are wont to use to make lowly favorites fit companions for themselves, was resorted to. They were all equal before God. That was enough for the simple old man who gave away most of his revenue of \$1,500,000 a year and lived on \$3 a day in his vast palace.

When he only was concerned he laughed away formalities, ceremonies, and traditional usages. He was easily accessible to visitors regardless of creed or rank. But the instant the honor of the church was touched he became a martinet, demanding the observance of the most punctilious deference, even at the expense of the world's greatest.

Plaisant, good natured, and tolerant though he was in all his personal dealings, he was transformed into the embodiment of the most militant orthodoxy, stern, inflexible, relentless, when the matter of heresy within the church arose.

What he accomplished is hard to state. His fight on modernism is far from concluded. His policy in dealing with France, Spain, and Portugal leaves his successor to face a state of war where the astute Spanish Leo had left him peace.

Writers of church history may dispute over whether he was a great pope.

But Giuseppe Sarto, who bought a return ticket when he went from Venice to the last conclave, was not a man to care much for the verdict on such questions. The verdict which he incessantly urged his millions of followers to strive for, the verdict which he prised above all glory or worldly success, the verdict which is his without reservation, is: He was a good man.

HERE'S THE ISSUE.

The Constitutional Convention league of Illinois, of which George E. Cole is president, has sent to candidates for nomination for the general assembly an inquiry as to their position on the question of a new constitution.

The people of the state would do well to support the league in this inquiry and make it important if not necessary for the candidates to say where they stand.

Undoubtedly the members of the next legislature will be required to vote on a proposal for the assembling of a convention to redraft the constitution. A joint resolution was defeated in the house of representatives in 1913 by a few votes, not receiving quite the necessary two-thirds.

Since that time there has been organized and determined efforts to show the extreme need of having a new constitution and the men elected to the assembly this year will have to vote on another resolution. So far as can be foreseen this will be the most important issue in the legislature. It ought to be brought definitely into the campaign. Voters will want to know the opinions of men who ask for their votes. It is a proper question to make instead.

The Constitutional Convention league asks for pledges which will commit the members of the legislature to support of the proposal to submit the question to the people.

This issue will be the largest in the assembly. It ought to be made the largest in the campaign.

Best Editorial of the Day.

IN THE BEGINNING.

(From the Des Moines Register and Leader.)

One of the most encouraging aspects of modern life is the emphasis which it is learning to place on positive forces. There is a world of possibility in this direction, and we have much to gain, but we have already profited by our beginning. We are trying to keep people out of prison by keeping them sane and comfortable instead of waiting until they are driven to desperation by causes that might often be removed before.

We have a lot more to learn in this respect, but the start is at least promising. Boys' clubs are attempting to provide the amusement and instruction which will keep street urchins from falling a prey to their environment. Our reformatory are tending more and more toward the sort of places which the name really indicates. We are trying to make people better instead of worse by confining them within restrictions.

The matter of health is receiving more attention from the positive side. We frequently begin to think about our bodies before they are shattered by disease and to practice preventive measures rather than always waiting until something is wrong. We think of the beauty of strength sometimes instead of the fear of weakness.

Nothing is sadder than this taking thought while there is yet time. It saves pain and loss and disappointment of various sorts. It indicates a healthy recognition of facts, an appreciation of the law of cause and effect. It is the opposite doctrine of recognizing beginnings.

A LINE-O'-TYPE OR TWO.

Quicquid agens homines nostri est farago libelli.—JUVENAL.

AUGUST.

And August comes, in dusty vesture clad,
With winsome ways that no month yet has had.
Young Phœbus glows as he regards the east,
And, oil adams, concorts the heavens to brass.
Old Mother Earth her sun-burned bosom drapes
In corn and orchard fruits and purpling grapes.
The blinding bole wing's its dooming flight,
And whip-poor-will and acreet owl cry the night.
But Time, relentless, cuts down day by day,
Till August with her last has passed away.She sports the first imperial Caesar's name,
Which may be why she's such a hasty dame.
She sure is fiery, understands her bairns,
And when she takes the notion makes things niss;
But spite of ev'ry it's good to be alive,
To cast a ha'p'orth o' dirt to putt and dree,
And see! the joy in rubbing skeeter dope;
And keeping chiggers down with yellow soap;
Old Baldy, though, by whom the dame was sired,
Can scratch a bit himself, so August's fired.How to Keep Well
by Dr. W. A. Evans

Questions pertinent to hygiene, sanitation, and prevention of disease, of matters of general interest, will be answered in this column. Where space will not permit or the subject is not suitable, letters will be personally answered, subject to proper limitations and where a stamped, addressed envelope is inclosed. Dr. Evans will not make diagnosis or prescribe for individual diseases. Requests for such services cannot be answered.

(Copyright: 1914. By Dr. W. A. Evans.)

RURAL WATER SUPPLIES.

THE census bureau deduces urban population as the population in cities and towns of 2,500 and over. The rural population includes not only the people who live in the country but also those who live in towns and villages with less than 2,500 inhabitants. Prof. Barlow of the University of Illinois estimates that 40 per cent of the people of Illinois drink water out of ordinary wells. When typhoid infection gets into the water supply the people will get it. On the other hand, about the only way to infect a thousand families with typhoid fever in the country is to infect 1,000 separate wells.

DEMENTIA PRECOX.

Mr. N. W. writes: "What is meant by dementia precox?" Is it curable? A woman 46 years of age has been troubled for years with frequent urination. It is uncomfortable and inconvenient. Is it serious? What can be done for it? It is a sign of Bright's disease? She has had a skilled physician for many years, but she does not get much better. Can you tell me how to get possession of an inexpensive refrigerator that will be a good ice maker? I want one for a small family."

(REPLY.)

1. Write the American Society for the Control of Cancer, 260 Fourth Avenue, New York City, for pamphlets.

2. Purchase one of the various types of X-ray apparatus to be found in most medium sized towns. As the X-ray treatments must be continued for a long time take treatment near home if possible.

3. Dementia precox is a form of dementia which develops in young people. It is usually first recognized about the beginning of puberty. At the present time the outline for a case of dementia precox is poor, but the researches of the medical profession are studying the disease with great diligence.

4. The condition is inconvenient, but not serious. It has no relation to Bright's disease.

5. Purchase one that opens at the top and at the top only. This is inexpensive and is fairly saving of ice. Have your dealer tell you of the investigation. Do not buy one that has less than three inches of insulation.

6. Write to the manufacturer for information.

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writer unless this is done. Least, however, you may not collect or have me sign your letter. I refer your letter to my girl members with the request they will overhaul their music racks portfolios for a few pieces for you.

Language Exchange.

I wonder if some one would be interested in learning English in exchange for French? Or, if preferable, I'd draw and paint in oil, in exchange for services. I have no foundation in French, but I find it no longer continues paying for lessons. I have thought of making arrangements through the H. H. C. S. B., in exchange that does not imply a transaction at any stage liable to the corner. You propose which should be easily effected. I hold your address.

D.A.R. Chapter Plans Woman's Loop Hotel.

C HICAGO is to have a hotel exclusively for business women before next year. The Chicago chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution will build it. This announcement made by Mrs. Thomas G. McClelland, chairman of the sisterhoods of the chapter, following Mrs. F. C. Dyer's letter to the chairwoman of the People's Department of The Tribune. Mrs. Dyer complained that while many provisions are made for quartering men, there is no provision for business women. She said there should be "an exclusive business woman's hotel of first class service at medium rates."

"The building of a hotel to meet the needs of every woman engaged in business has been accepted by the Chicago chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution as its work," said Mrs. McClelland. "Our plans are practically complete. The site, although not definitely decided on, will be in the downtown district. Alreadys amounting to \$100,000 have already been received from men and women interested in the project, and we hope to have the building under way within a few months. The disturbance in this country due to the war in Europe may set us back a little, perhaps."

"The hotel will be designed and run to meet the needs of any business woman. Its management will be conducted on the broadest possible lines. Any woman coming to town at night will be able to secure lodgings."

"There will be nothing in the way of surveillance kept over the patrons of the hotel. Even the youngest girls in the hotel will not be watched; they will have to make reports of their companions or recreation. They will be free agents. It comes to me the greatest fault of many of the boarding houses, both men and women, places were business women live is the patronage of those given sufficient freedom to come and go as they please. There are so many restrictions placed about them that a most irritate some, at least. The constant demand that they give an account must necessarily grate on capable business women who are perfectly able to take care of themselves."

"The hotel is to be run from roof to basement just as any other first class hotel is. If a woman with a talent for sewing arrives at the hotel and is unable to find work, she will easily find part time in the linen room, where she may mend the hotel linens; then we will be able to judge of her ability and be able to give her a recommendation."

"There also will be an opportunity for the girls to go to school in the hotel. Some of the public school teachers in the city have pledged their help. If a girl is backward in mathematics and that fact keeps her from securing a better position, she will have the opportunity to take a course in mathematics at the hotel school. If a girl is unskilled in the use of the typewriter, she may go to the sewing school which will be provided, wherever which will be provided, wherever she may learn to make her own waistbands and underthings."

"The plane of the hotel for business women have been made with a view to meeting every emergency and need of self-supporting women."

* * *

Last Week at Camp Good Will.

The last week of activities at Camp Good Will was filled with fun, evening, when 100 women and children were registered in the administration tent for an outing and 156 women and children who had spent the week at the camp left for their homes in Chicago. C. N. Stevens, treasurer of the camp, supported by the Evanston churches, announced he had received \$800 as the result of his recent appeal for funds to keep up the camp until the end of the season. In seven weeks the camp has cared for 1,150 persons at an average cost of \$3 a week a person.

OBITUARY.

MRS. EMMA S. GIVINS, one of the originators of schools of domestic science, died at her residence in Lake Bluff yesterday. Mrs. Givins was born in Chicago in 1858. She was a member of the Chicago Woman's club and prominent in charitable work. She is survived by her husband, Robert C. Givins, a member of the real estate firm of E. A. Cummings & Co., and one son, Robert Jr. Funeral services will be held at the residence at Lake Bluff tomorrow afternoon.

MORRIS B. KINNE, 60 years old, of 209 S. Madison street, city manager of the National Bank Company, 18 North Morgan street, dropped dead in his office yesterday. Heart disease is believed to have caused his death. He leaves two sons, Herbert P. and Walter M., two brothers, Isaac H. and Harry H., all residing in Chicago; a sister, Mrs. William F. Barrett of Oak Park, with whom resides his mother, Mrs. Evaline Kinne.

MRS. MATTIE M. ROCHELEAU died yesterday at the Chicago Union hospital following an operation. For years Mrs. Rocheleau was active in the work of the Methodist church, temperance and missions. She was a member of the First Methodist Episcopal church of Ravenswood and the Ravenswood Woman's club. She is survived by her husband, W. F. Rocheleau, and by one son, George A. Rocheleau.

CARL MEYER, a retired merchant and a resident of Chicago for fifty years, at the residence of his son, J. J. Meyer, at 730 Oak Park avenue, yesterday. Mr. Meyer was born in Germany in 1837. He was survived by his son, J. J. Meyer. Funeral services will be held from the residence this afternoon. Burial at Bethania Lutheran cemetery, Oak Park.

JOHN MULDOON, a pioneer California gold prospector, father of Dr. John J. Muldoon, Mother Irene of St. Patrick's Academy, Mrs. Murphy, Chicago, and Bishop Peter J. Muldoon of Rockford, Ill., who died on Monday at his residence, 600 Chalkstone avenue, Providence, R. I., will be buried today. Bishop Muldoon will officiate.

SERGEANT PETER FITZPATRICK of 5612 Drexel avenue, said to be the heaviest man at the detective bureau, died yesterday in Holland, Mich., as a result of injuries received when he fell on the crank shaft of a launch. Sergeant Fitzpatrick was 48 years old.

MRS. MAY ALLISON of the Chicago Kindergarten Institute, died suddenly at Twin Lakes, Mich., yesterday. She conducted the first open air kindergarten in connection with a private school in this city. Burial will be at her home in London, Canada.

RALPH EMERSON, a cousin of Ralph Waldo Emerson, well known as a ghillie-tripist and manufacturer, is dead at Rockford, Ill. He was 83 years old. His benefactions totaled several hundred thousand dollars.

JOHN EDMOND, for forty years an Illinois newspaper publisher and founder of the Lincoln Daily Courier, died of Bright's disease at Lincoln, Ill., yesterday.

Managers of Tearoom to Be Run for Red Cross Benefit



MISS SUZETTE BRADLEY

Mrs. Nannie Griswold Friend and Miss Suzette Bradley will assist Mrs. Louis H. Manson, who will have charge of the tearoom for the Daughters of the Confederacy on the opening night of the home exposition in the Coliseum on Sept. 15. The proceeds will be given to the American Red Cross society's fund for care of soldiers wounded in the war. The tearoom will represent a southern home of antebellum days. A couple of "black mammoths" will look after the young women who will wait on the tables.

Ravinia Rigoletto Hard to Understand.

RHODELETTO (third and fourth acts).—Long, Dryader, Duke of Mantua Walter Wheatley Gilda Beatrice La Palme Rigoletto John McCormack Maddalena Louise Lillian Count Monterone William Schuster

BY RONALD WEBSTER.

Even with the aid of the short outlines of the opera in the Ravinia program, the audiences have difficulty getting the dramatic meaning of the pieces produced. Last night was no exception. It is one of the penalties inflicted on Ravinia by geography. Probably the difficulty is greater for the singers than for the audience.

When the Duke of Mantua appeared alone and took his hearters into his confidence over a situation with which they knew he was not, he merely could be blamed for failing, to some extent, to "put it over." The opera singers are reduced to "bit" acting and have to be as bald in their presentation as "movie" actors.

Louis Kreidell got into the spirit of it much better than could have been expected. He overcame the penalty of the absent first two acts, his own superb physique (he had to pretend at being a hunchback), and did a creditable job in the opera and not his voice that the audience appreciated. Miss La Palme experienced less difficulty in getting "warmed up" than she usually does.

The audience was damp but enthusiastic.

One of the pleasantest parts of the evening was the performance of Francesco Daddi. Just before the intermission he sang three Neapolitan songs so comically that he was recalled several times.

"Italian night" will be celebrated at the Midway gardens this evening. The program is:

Overture to "William Tell" Rossini Excerpts from "Aida" Verdi Waits Verdi Ballet "Raymonda" Luigi Overture "La File du Regiment" Donizetti "O Don Faial" (Rose Gannon) Verdi Fantasy "La Boheme" Puccini Sextet "Lucia" Donizetti Dance of the Hours "Giocchina" Ponchielli

A Wagner program will be given tomorrow evening.

* * *

Would Bar Sunday Shaves.

When the Evanston council convenes next month Ald. H. E. Chandler of the First ward will introduce an ordinance making it compulsory for all barber shops and merchandise stores to remain closed on Sundays.

A Warner program will be given tomorrow evening.

* * *

Heal your skin with Resinol

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COLLARS, \$1.00. TRENCH FEARN &

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Giving a Dog a Bad Name Often Contributors to His Earning It.

or Evil.
ENN STAKE WON
BY STAR WINTER

"Lon" McDonald Pilots Vic-
tor in \$5,000 Race at
Pittsburgh.

EVEN HEATS IN PACE

Pittsburgh, Pa., Aug. 19.—"Lon" Mc-
Donald of Indianapolis, driving Star Vi-
ctor, won the Pennsylvania stake of \$5,000
offered by the Pittsburgh Driving Club as
a feature at today's Grand circuit races
at Brunot's Island track. McDonald, with
Bill M. also won the Keystone stake
of 3-year-old trotters, valued at \$2,000,
the best race of the day was the Pace,
which were seven heats to a de-
sign. R. H. Breath finally won. The
third race, an added event, was won by
Simpson in straight heats. Sun-
set, Pennsylvania, 2:10 trotting, purse \$1,000;
Winter, b. g. [McDonald], 3 1/2 m., 2:06;
McGrattan, ch. m. [Fox], 3 1/2 m., 2:06;
J. J. & S. [Prickett], 3 1/2 m., 2:06;
Signal Boy and Minkie finished fourth.
Total, \$9,000.

Boots and Passes Hurt

BY I. E. SANBORN.

By submitting tamely to a 6 to 1 white-
wash at the hands of Brooklyn yesterday
in the penultimate game of their
season's series here, the Cubs lost a
swell chance to get on top everybody in the
pennant race except Boston.

Lack of a timely swat or two and a
couple of boots in the early rounds
would have made responsible for the defeat.
The Cubs made almost as many base hits
as were picked up by the Robins, but not
as many of their numerous opportunities to
score could be grasped.

Manager O'Day apparently tried the
same system that worked so well the day
before. He sent a first string pitcher, Jim Vaughn by name, for two innings
to give the visitors a handicap, four runs
then switched to second string
pitcher, George Zabel, in the hope he could
repeat Carl Fagerman's performance.
He did not have the hurling end of it, for he held the Robins down to two
runs in the seven innings he pitched, but
not there, like Casey, with the
bicker, although he came to bat twice
in pinches with a pair of Cub runners
on bases and two out.

Aitchison Stopped Cobs.

Sir Raleigh Aitchison, a southpaw of
great renown than experience, was the
greatest slabman, and although he was
aged for a total of eight hits he was
able to keep the runs away from the plate
by a determined resistance when in
pitch. Also, he was given perfectly im-
permeable support all the way.

There was nothing particularly sensa-
tional about the visitors' field work, with
the exception of "Dutch" Stahl's
courage in going almost to the limit
against the Cub's power. He had the
Robins round for women with a score
of 5-3. Miss Cynthia Weston, Boston, was
second with 275. Mrs. Dorothy Smith won the
jewel with 212.

R. ELMER TAKES LEAD
IN ARCHERS' TOURNAMENT.

Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 19.—Dr. R. P. Elmer
Weston, who won the double American
titles yesterday, is in the lead in the tour-
nament of the National Archery Association. He scored
a total of 398 points. Herman
Hartman was second with a score
of 345, and Mr. L. Herts of Pitts-
burgh, third with 321.

Buster Gray of Boston won the open-
nation round for women with a score
of 243. Miss Dorothy Smith won the junior
round with 212.

PURPLE LEADERS ARRANGE
SIX CONFERENCE CONTESTS

Northwestern university posted its 1914 fall
conference yesterday. The Purple will play
conference games. The schedule for Aug.
20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100-101-102-103-104-105-106-107-108-109-110-111-112-113-114-115-116-117-118-119-120-121-122-123-124-125-126-127-128-129-130-131-132-133-134-135-136-137-138-139-140-141-142-143-144-145-146-147-148-149-150-151-152-153-154-155-156-157-158-159-160-161-162-163-164-165-166-167-168-169-170-171-172-173-174-175-176-177-178-179-180-181-182-183-184-185-186-187-188-189-190-191-192-193-194-195-196-197-198-199-200-201-202-203-204-205-206-207-208-209-210-211-212-213-214-215-216-217-218-219-220-221-222-223-224-225-226-227-228-229-230-231-232-233-234-235-236-237-238-239-240-241-242-243-244-245-246-247-248-249-250-251-252-253-254-255-256-257-258-259-260-261-262-263-264-265-266-267-268-269-270-271-272-273-274-275-276-277-278-279-280-281-282-283-284-285-286-287-288-289-290-291-292-293-294-295-296-297-298-299-2910-2911-2912-2913-2914-2915-2916-2917-2918-2919-2920-2921-2922-2923-2924-2925-2926-2927-2928-2929-2930-2931-2932-2933-2934-2935-2936-2937-2938-2939-2940-2941-2942-2943-2944-2945-2946-2947-2948-2949-2950-2951-2952-2953-2954-2955-2956-2957-2958-2959-2960-2961-2962-2963-2964-2965-2966-2967-2968-2969-2970-2971-2972-2973-2974-2975-2976-2977-2978-2979-2980-2981-2982-2983-2984-2985-2986-2987-2988-2989-2990-2991-2992-2993-2994-2995-2996-2997-2998-2999-29910-29911-29912-29913-29914-29915-29916-29917-29918-29919-29920-29921-29922-29923-29924-29925-29926-29927-29928-29929-29930-29931-29932-29933-29934-29935-29936-29937-29938-29939-29940-29941-29942-29943-29944-29945-29946-29947-29948-29949-29950-29951-29952-29953-29954-29955-29956-29957-29958-29959-29960-29961-29962-29963-29964-29965-29966-29967-29968-29969-29970-29971-29972-29973-29974-29975-29976-29977-29978-29979-29980-29981-29982-29983-29984-29985-29986-29987-29988-29989-299810-299811-299812-299813-299814-299815-299816-299817-299818-299819-299820-299821-299822-299823-299824-299825-299826-299827-299828-299829-299830-299831-299832-299833-299834-299835-299836-299837-299838-299839-299840-299841-299842-299843-299844-299845-299846-299847-299848-299849-299850-299851-299852-299853-299854-299855-299856-299857-299858-299859-299860-299861-299862-299863-299864-299865-299866-299867-299868-299869-299870-299871-299872-299873-299874-299875-299876-299877-299878-299879-299880-299881-299882-299883-299884-299885-299886-299887-299888-299889-299890-299891-299892-299893-299894-299895-299896-299897-299898-299899-2998100-2998101-2998102-2998103-2998104-2998105-2998106-2998107-2998108-2998109-2998110-2998111-2998112-2998113-2998114-2998115-2998116-2998117-2998118-2998119-2998120-2998121-2998122-2998123-2998124-2998125-2998126-2998127-2998128-2998129-2998130-2998131-2998132-2998133-2998134-2998135-2998136-2998137-2998138-2998139-2998140-2998141-2998142-2998143-2998144-2998145-2998146-2998147-2998148-2998149-2998150-2998151-2998152-2998153-2998154-2998155-2998156-2998157-2998158-2998159-2998160-2998161-2998162-2998163-2998164-2998165-2998166-2998167-2998168-2998169-2998170-2998171-2998172-2998173-2998174-2998175-2998176-2998177-2998178-2998179-2998180-2998181-2998182-2998183-2998184-2998185-2998186-2998187-2998188-2998189-2998190-2998191-2998192-2998193-2998194-2998195-2998196-2998197-2998198-2998199-2998200-2998201-2998202-2998203-2998204-2998205-2998206-2998207-2998208-2998209-2998210-2998211-2998212-2998213-2998214-2998215-2998216-2998217-2998218-2998219-2998220-2998221-2998222-2998223-2998224-2998225-2998226-2998227-2998228-2998229-2998230-2998231-2998232-2998233-2998234-2998235-2998236-2998237-2998238-2998239-2998240-2998241-2998242-2998243-2998244-2998245-2998246-2998247-2998248-2998249-2998250-2998251-2998252-2998253-2998254-2998255-2998256-2998257-2998258-2998259-2998260-2998261-2998262-2998263-2998264-2998265-2998266-2998267-2998268-2998269-2998270-2998271-2998272-2998273-2998274-2998275-2998276-2998277-2998278-2998279-2998280-2998281-2998282-2998283-2998284-2998285-2998286-2998287-2998288-2998289-2998290-2998291-2998292-2998293-2998294-2998295-2998296-2998297-2998298-2998299-2998300-2998301-2998302-2998303-2998304-2998305-2998306-2998307-2998308-2998309-2998310-2998311-2998312-2998313-2998314-2998315-2998316-2998317-2998318-2998319-2998320-2998321-2998322-2998323-2998324-2998325-2998326-2998327-2998328-2998329-2998330-2998331-2998332-2998333-2998334-2998335-2998336-2998337-2998338-2998339-2998340-2998341-2998342-2998343-2998344-2998345-2998346-2998347-2998348-2998349-2998350-2998351-2998352-2998353-2998354-2998355-2998356-2998357-2998358-2998359-2998360-2998361-2998362-2998363-2998364-2998365-2998366-2998367-2998368-2998369-2998370-2998371-2998372-2998373-2998374-2998375-2998376-2998377-2998378-2998379-2998380-2998381-2998382-2998383-2998384-2998385-2998386-2998387-2998388-2998389-2998390-2998391-2998392-2998393-2998394-2998395-2998396-2998397-2998398-2998399-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SAYS EMPLOYERS AND UNION JOIN IN A GRAFT PLOT

Plastering Contractor Brings
Suit Against His Own
Organization.

LABOR BODY NAMED, TOO

Charges of collusion between the Plastering Contractors' association and officials of plasterers' union No. 3 were made in a suit filed yesterday by Samuel Goldberg, a plastering contractor at 2705 Madison avenue. Both organizations were made defendants.

According to Goldberg's story, as told in the bill, the contractors' association imposed a \$500 fine on him several months ago, after consideration of a trumped up charge that he had paid his workmen less than the union scale. Goldberg says he denied the truth of the accusation and refused to pay when Edward O'Rourke, business agent of the plasterers' local, demanded the money.

O'Rourke Threatens Strike.
O'Rourke made reprisal, it is alleged, by calling a strike. By changing his attitude and promising to surrender the amount of the fine later, according to Goldberg, he brought his force back on the job. To be assured, O'Rourke is getting impatient and threatens to call another strike unless the \$500 immediately is forthcoming.

Goldberg's bill, which asks an injunction against the defendants restraining them from interfering with his employees, reads in part:

"The association, by means of petty charges preferred against a contractor, and without giving him a fair trial, levies a fine upon the contractor, and upon the levying of the fine the officers of the association, or their agents, threaten to collect the fine; and upon the refusal or failure of such contractor to pay such fine, then the officers of said union thereupon call a strike and refuse thereafter to allow the members of said union to be employed by such contractor."

Part of a "System."

This is part of the alleged system, it is charged, in the bill, by means of which the trade is levied on members of the association who bid for work in competition with members.

M. P. Riley, president of the contractors' association, last night denied he knew anything about the suit.

"Our association is run for the protection of its members, and Goldberg is one of them," said Riley. "I can't understand why he should make us parties to the suit. So far as I know, the association never has levied any fine before; then again, I am not affairs. I did hear he was paying some of his men at the rate of \$4 a day, when the regular union scale, according to the agreement between the association and the plasterers, is \$6. If the union is getting extra for a violation, it is not our affair."

Suspects Held for Death.
Samuel Mancini and Peter Stilo, teamsters, were arrested yesterday in connection with the death of Marino Oddo of 909 Cambridge avenue, who was shot and killed in a quarry at 10th and Harrison streets Sunday. Mancini was admitted to have been in the quarry when the latter refused the teamsters pay a quarter from Oddo and that he left the quarry when the latter refused the teamsters pay a quarter from Oddo and that he left the quarry together.

WESTERN UNION

NIGHT LETTER
50 words overnight at the cost of the regular 10-word telegram.

DAY LETTER
50 words delivered during the day at 1½ times the cost of a 10-word telegram.

CABLE LETTERS
12 words at about one-quarter usual cost, delivered abroad the next afternoon.

CABLEGRAM
24 words at even lower rates. Sent Saturday, delivered abroad Monday morning.

AMUSEMENTS
GALA \$1.00 MAT. TOMORROW
WHIRL OF THE WORLD Mat. N. Y. Winter Garden Ch. of 125
POWERS' NEARING THE END
RUTH CHATTERTON in Daddy Long-Legs
Mus. Close Saturday, September 4th

RAVINIA PARK On the Cool Chicago Symphony Orchestra
Mr. Curtis S. M. Grand Opera 8:15 P. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 25, 1914. Ravinia Special 11a. C. & N. W. terminal
Trip 11a. Mat. adm. 75c.

MIDWAY GARDENS Evening Concerts
MAX BENDIXEN'S Famous Maxine
MAXIMAL SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
AUBREY DE DIEU
GARDEN MIDWAY AND COTTAGE GROVE AVE.

CROWN THEATRE Sat. Mat. 2:30 P. M.
NEW PLAYERS' HOME
The Love of Life, Comedy of Mist and Joy
KIRK-LITTLE LOST SISTER

Day's Donations to Free Ice Fund.

M. A. S....	5.00
Helen E. Robert	1.00
Charles Norton, Newark	8.00
John, Jr.	1.00
J. A. Andrus	1.00
F. J. L....	1.25
Day's total.....	15.25
Previously acknowledged 4,631.49	
Total to date.....	\$4,644.74

COME, HELP POOR AVOID DEATH

Mothers and Babies of Steel
Mills Long for Open
Fields.

MANY GROW BETTER.

Tucked away in dark alley tenements in the congested west side district and in squalid houses in the shadows of viaducts and smoky factory buildings around the steel mills are 160 careworn mothers and half-nourished children longing for the breath of the fields and good, wholesome food.

There are many others, but these 160 are listed in the index maintained by the United Charities as urgent cases. A week or two in the country with plenty of fresh milk and vegetables will give them new strength to withstand the rigors of winter. But there is no place for them to go. Already THE TRIBUNE open air hospital for convalescent mothers and sickly children at Algoma has cared for 345 more persons than it did at the same time last year. This is due to the generosity of its loyal family of readers and the more intensive methods used by the camp superintendent, Mrs. Laura J. Collier.

Collier's bill, which asks an injunction against the defendants restraining them from interference with his employees, reads in part:

"The association, by means of petty charges preferred against a contractor, and without giving him a fair trial, levies a fine upon the contractor, and upon the levying of the fine the officers of the association, or their agents, threaten to collect the fine; and upon the refusal or failure of such contractor to pay such fine, then the officers of said union thereupon call a strike and refuse thereafter to allow the members of said union to be employed by such contractor."

Remarkable results have been obtained this year, and not a woman or child has left the camp but was stronger and in better health than when they came. Reports on the gain in weight of undernourished and undernourished children have been kept carefully by the attending nurses. Little Eugene, a 3 months old baby, weighed eight pounds when brought to the camp two days ago. He was sickly, cross, and peevish. He cried most of the time. Yesterday he weighed twelve pounds. His cheeks are plumper now and he is quiet and bright. Little Eugene is only one of many who have been shown the way to laugh and be happy.

The hospital fund needs your help. So does the free ice fund. The babies soon will lose the ruddy color they gained at the camp unless they are properly nourished. This means lots of ice to keep the milk cool. There are still many babies in poorly ventilated and badly lighted homes who have not been given an outing

since the day the camp opened.

Those velvet dresses, wool dresses and pretty wash dresses went very rapidly yesterday at \$5.00 each, and if people bought them three or four at a time at \$5.00, what will they do this morning when the price becomes \$3.75. Today is a very important day for you to be present, as all of the velvet and wool dresses and finer wash dresses will surely disappear today. Any, however, that are left will be sold tomorrow while they last at \$2.50 each.

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1914.

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WAY CLEARED
FOR BUILDING
OF NEW DEPOTCapital Stock for Union
Station Enterprise
\$3,500,000.

ROADS GIVE BONDS

The way is clear for Chicago's new union passenger station. An official of the union station company announced that practically all obstacles had been removed last night following action in Springfield yesterday reducing the capital stock of the company from \$50,000,000 to \$3,500,000.

The new authorized capital stock has been subscribed for and will be paid when the terminals ordinance which was granted by the city a few months ago is accepted by the roads through the station.

Will Issue Bonds.

The new station will be built by the issuance of bonds against the property of the Pennsylvania, Burlington and Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul roads.

It is estimated that the cost of the station will be between \$40,000,000 and \$60,000,000, all of which will be raised by bonding the property, the usual method that has been pursued in the building of stations in the last few years.

Method Used in New York.

The issuance of bonds was the method of financing the new station in Kansas City and the Grand Central station in New York. Under the authorized capitalization of \$30,000,000 all of the stock was not subscribed.

The new authorization is all sold, according to an official of one of the roads using the station.

GYPSY KING HAS ELOPERS
PLACED IN CHICAGO JAIL.

Heads by "Wireless" of Couple's Location—Bridegroom's Brothers Come to Aid.

The law of the Romany folk has been broken by errant gypsy love. Therefore pretty Rosie Mitchell and the dusky George Stanley have been snatched from the life of the road and bundled away into a Chicago jail. Last spring the Mitchells and the Stanleys came together at Newburyport.

Rosie, daughter of John Mitchell, the "gypsy king," and young Stanley eloped on Aug. 7 and were married by civil law by a justice of the peace in Cleveland, O. "King John" waxed exceeding wroth.

A few days ago a wandering gypsy from the east learned the elopers were in road camp near Bedford, O. He told John Mitchell, in Chicago, who sent to a complaint charging young Stanley with abduction and alleged the girl was but 16 years old.

Last night Henry Decker of the detective bureau brought the pair back from Bedford. Two stalwart policemen from London, Paris, and Brussels, on account of the outbreak of war.

"I am more than ever convinced," he said last night, "that Chicago's announced policy of absolute repression of vice is the right thing."

Recognition Is Wrong.

"My studies in England and the continent," he said, "taught me that the recognition of prostitution by the authorities as a necessary evil is wrong and that regulation and supervision are not the proper remedies to apply."

"The medical inspection that is practiced in foreign cities is not conducive to efficient results. I would not say it is worthless, but it is based on a false policy and it does not furnish the protection which we desire."

"I feel that Chicago has little to learn from these cities except that it would be unwise for us to adopt their methods."

"We are also special assistant in the two 'vice' trials. While these cases were pending he was appointed district attorney in July, 1911, succeeding Edwin F. Sims. He won his appointment on the record he made as special assistant in the 'beef trust' and Standard Oil trials.

Prior to his appointment as district attorney Mr. Wilkerson was offered by Charles J. Bonaparte, attorney general under President Roosevelt, the office of assistant attorney general.

Tells of Escaping War.

"Crossing the ocean in the steerage," he continued, "cannot be said to be a particularly safe place to be in, especially when a reporter visited them. The wife admitted the reporter and recused her husband. In the spick and span little kitchen the rugged mechanic who cannot get work told of his troubles while his sad-faced wife listened in silence.

"Why did you tell me that letter to Judge Brentano?" Ahrendorf asked. "Because I was born on the streets if it is here," said Zerulla, attorney, Herman Breitfeld, "for Mrs. Zerulla was seen on the birthday of the child on the streets."

Explains His Threat.

"Just what does your wailed threat mean?"

"It means that after a man has eaten nothing but dry bread for two days and has forced the same fare, he is in earnest and his threats are not idle."

"It means," and Ahrendorf clinched fist were raised which shows his little white square jaw was set, "that I am going to kill myself—and take somebody else along. No, not her, when the reporter involuntarily glanced at his still pretty wife."

Something May "Turn Up."

"I haven't decided yet who I will take with me, but I guess it will be two or three policemen or detectives; somebody that will cost the county money. I am desperate."

"A policeman came to the house tonight," Ahrendorf continued, "and asked me who I was going to kill, but I kept my temper. I am going to wait a few days. Something may turn up."

Hoped for Acceptance.

"I trust that a due regard for your personal interests may justify your acceptance of the appointment, and I remain, as ever, yours most truly,

CHARLES J. BONAPARTE."

During his term as district attorney Mr. Wilkerson has argued a number of important cases, including the oleomargarine frauds, resulting in the conviction of John F. Jelke and eight co-conspirators; many quack medical concerns, several important bankruptcy fraud cases, and has conducted grand jury investigations of the operations of fraudulent private bankers, including the Lorimer-Munday bank scandal.

Mr. Wilkerson is rated as one of the most efficient government prosecutors who ever held the office in the northern district of Illinois.

Men Advanced
by President.WILSON NAMES
M'REYNOLDS FOR
SUPREME BENCH

T. W. Gregory His Successor; Clyne Displaces Wilkerson.

PRAISE FOR INCUMBENT

Washington, D. C., Aug. 19.—The president signed today the following nominations:

James G. McReynolds, attorney general, to be a member of the United States Supreme court.

Thomas Watt Gregory of Texas, to be attorney general of the United States.

Fredrick U. Howe of New York, to be immigration commissioner, port of New York.

Named Go to Committee.

The nominations were presented to the senate immediately after it convened and were formally referred to committee.

There are some indications of opposition to Mr. McReynolds' confirmation on the part of three or four senators of the Progressive and Republican parties.

Administration leaders, however, have no doubt of his confirmation.

They say a recent poll of the senate assures it. There is no Democratic opposition.

The judiciary committee, to which the nomination was referred, will meet next Monday.

Gregory Is 53 Years Old.

Mr. Gregory, the new attorney general, is 53 years old. He was graduated from Southwestern Presbyterian university at Clarksville, Tenn., in 1888. He was a special student at the University of Virginia and took his degree of bachelor of law at the University of Texas. He was admitted to the bar in Texas in 1895 and practiced there until he became special assistant United States attorney general.

Clyne Gets Post Here.

Charles P. Clyne of Aurora today was nominated by President Wilson to succeed James H. Wilkerson as United States district attorney for the northern district of Illinois.

Mr. Clyne was named at the personal solicitation of Senator Lewis.

Mr. Clyne, who is 35 years old, is present a member of the Illinois state legislature. As such he voted for the election of Senator Lewis. Also he has consistently supported him.

Clyne has been slated for the district attorneyship for months past. Attorney General McReynolds, however, desired to let District Attorney Wilkerson serve his term out, as he holds Mr. Wilkerson in the highest esteem.

Political Pressure Applied.

Recently, however, great political pressure was brought to bear in behalf of Mr. Clyne. Both Senator Lewis and Gov. Dunn insisted that all federal places in Illinois be filled before the September primary. Notwithstanding the attorney general's protest, he finally was prevailed upon to ask for Mr. Wilkerson's resignation.

As Mr. Wilkerson had offered it moments before he computed with the result.

Clyne is now awaiting his appointment for months past.

He is a special assistant in the Criminal court a letter which translated from the German reads:

"You will excuse me if I request your attention for a moment to something remarkable in my name. Perhaps you may remember my name in connection with Ludwig Weisbach, who at one time was several times in court."

"I should like to propound to the public a final question: What is to become of me? What shall I do? I am to be forced to the wall by denial and starvation—I hope through no fault of mine—but it has come to that."

"Society Must Pay."

"But it has come to this. Society shall pay dearly for this. If everything is delayed one then a person must make a violent outbreak. I have thus far pursued my business honestly, but through unionizing and the exclusion of me individually it is very hard and I have been driven to do something I otherwise would not have done. I will not so readily throw down the gauntlet."

"Propositions are all gone. Even a five days' notice to move or pay up has been served on me. What, then, is now left?

"I have written in German because now everything English disgusts me. It may not touch you agreeably, but some one must know and you are one of the few who are worthy of my esteem."

Meets a Reporter.

Last night Ahrendorf and his wife were in their tiny home, in the rear of 1356 Austin avenue. Both had retired when a reporter visited them. The wife admitted the reporter and recused her husband. In the spick and span little kitchen the rugged mechanic who cannot get work told of his troubles while his sad-faced wife listened in silence.

"This is also special assistant in the two 'vice' trials. While these cases were pending he was appointed district attorney in July, 1911, succeeding Edwin F. Sims. He won his appointment on the record he made as special assistant in the 'beef trust' and Standard Oil trials.

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DR. VOLINI EXONERATED
OF WOMAN'S CHARGES.

Judge Rejects That Case Due to
Patient's Hallucinations Should
Have Come Into Court.

Dr. Volini was exonerated yesterday of charges made by Mrs. Augustus Rossing of 302 West Superior street yesterday when the case was called in Judge Salvail's court. The woman's testimony was an admission that her overwrought hysterical conduct led to the charges of disreputable conduct.

Judge Salvail commented on the case as the result of hysteria, and in dismissing the charges said: "I am only sorry that the warrant was ever issued."

Dr. Volini is chief surgeon of Columbus Extrication Service, a group of notes of note among Chicago Indians. He was formerly a surgeon in the Italian navy. His home is at 2329 Washington boulevard.

"This woman came to my office," said the surgeon, "and became excited and hysterical over her illness after I had made the necessary examination. I tried to quiet her, and because of that she said I tried to detain her. Above."

GIRL SUES A SALOONKEEPER.
Demands \$20,000 for Breach of
Promise, and Says He Is
Father of Son.

Henry Kavanaugh, a South Chicago saloonkeeper at Nineteenth street and Commercial avenue, was named as defendant in a suit in the Superior court yesterday by Ida Horn, who is seeking \$20,000 damages for alleged breach of promise. The suit was filed by Attorney John C. Trainer, who represents the plaintiff.

Miss Kavanaugh, a 23-year-old maid living on Nineteenth street, charged proposed marriage about four years ago, while she still was attending the Hyde Park High school, and failed to keep his promise.

She left for California two months ago and recently returned with a wife.

WUERTA: REMEMBER HIM?
He and His Family Are Marooned
in London, but They See
the Lights.

London, Aug. 19.—Marooned in London because of the war, the once prominent interruption to travel, Victoriano Huerta, former president of Mexico, and his family took a brief sightseeing tour about the city today.

"I'LL NOT THROW
DOWN MY GUN""First It Must Perform
Service," Says Man Who
Declares War on
Society.

BLAMES LABOR UNION.

Carpenter Asserts Body Has
Made Him Penniless, Des-
perate, and Ready
to Kill.

Friedrich Ahrendorf's parents brought him to Chicago from Germany in 1872. Friedrich was then 11 years old. From his father the boy learned the carpenter and millwright craft until, long before he was 21 years old, he was able to hold up his end and on important pieces of work with the older mechanics.

In his early manhood he joined the carpenters' union and things moved uneventfully for him for years. He married, had plenty of work, and all was serene. Then, in the winter of 1912, he was working on a building at Forty-eighth avenue and Kinzie street.

Works Below "Scale."

Ahrendorf's employer stopped the work when winter came, but continued Ahrendorf on the payroll to superintend the loading of wagons hauling dirt from the excavations. For this work Ahrendorf received 60 cents an hour, 15 cents less than the scale.

With the coming of spring the carpenters were put back to work, and among them was Ahrendorf, but despite the fact that he was the boss carpenter, the employer continued him on the basis of 60 cents an hour. Ahrendorf protested, called out the carpenters, and tied up the work.

The employer gave in, but notified the business agent of the union that Ahrendorf had worked for less than the union scale, and Ahrendorf was called before a committee.

Ahrendorf refused to make a defense and was fined \$25.

"You can go to blazes," he told them, and walked out.

Writes Judge a Letter.

He was carried off to a committee room from which he was never seen again.

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"You can go to blazes," he told them, and walked out.

Wraps Up His Case.

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He is a special assistant in the Criminal court.

Political Pressure Applied.

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Political Pressure Applied.

J. A. M'CORRICK ACQUIRES LOT

buys Property Adjoining
Drexel Avenue Home to
Enlarge Grounds.

BOW OF STORES SOLD.

John A. McCormick, vice president of the Chicago Savings Bank and Trust Company, has acquired from Thomas P. Flynn, president of the Waukegan Grange company, the vacant lot on the northwest corner of Drexel boulevard and Forty-eighth street, \$2024 feet in extent, title being taken by Josephine H. McCormick, his wife. The deed names a nominal consideration of \$1, but it is understood the price paid for the premises was \$400 a front foot. Mr. Flynn obtained title to the property from Adolph Nathan, Mr. McCormick's plan to sell just acquired for the purpose of enlarging the grounds surrounding his home, which occupies the premises adjoined the corner lot. J. Grafton Parker Co. closed the deal.

John C. Snowhook has sold to Fred Kessman the row of nine one-story stores at the northwest corner of Jackson boulevard and Kedzie avenue, having a south frontage of 100 feet and a depth of 120 feet, and the adjoining fifty-eight feet which is vacant, the total naming nominal rates of \$1. The price is said to have been \$70,000.

Acquires Apartment.

Mr. Snowhook also figures in a transaction whereby he acquired from the First National Trust and Savings bank the four apartment buildings on Forest Avenue, 123 feet east of Madison avenue, with a ground floor of 41x125 feet, north front, for \$100,000, subject to an income-tax of \$25,000.

The building, side figured in an interesting al by Herman R. Mich purchased from Louis and Samuel Gold, who had sold him the building. Also figures in this transaction is Alvin Albert, a real estate agent on Chicago Avenue, 125 feet west of Ashland avenue, occupying a lot 47x125 feet in extent. While the deed cites a nominal consideration, it is believed to have been between \$35,000 and \$40,000, subject to an incumbrance of \$10,000.

The building contains 600 seats and is under the name of Alvin Albert at a net yearly rental of \$4,500. With this purchase, Mr. Mich now has control of all the property on Chicago Avenue, 125 feet west of Ashland avenue, being the west individual owner of frontage at that point. The deal was negotiated by Frank Co., acting for all parties to the transaction.

\$34,500 for Flat Building.

The apartment property at the northwest corner of Waukegan and Lincoln avenues, 1250 feet in extent, from front, has been sold for \$34,500 to Annie Conwiller for a stated consideration of \$34,500, subject to a \$500 incumbrance. In addition, the buyer acquires a flat building in payment of \$1,000 on the premises on Belmont avenue, forty-one feet west of State street, north front, 60x125 feet in extent, with a ground floor of 41x125 feet, north front, for \$100,000, subject to an income-tax of \$25,000.

Foreman E. Banks, real estate agent, has a lease for a lot 47x125 feet at a rental of \$1,000 a month, and J. E. Engler, secured by the property at the northeast corner of Pine Grove and Addison street, west of 100th street, a two-story structure, being improved with large structural changes.

Andrew J. Graham, sole proprietor of Maywood Dry Goods Company, Maywood, Ill., has the property, with other tracts comprising a total three-story block, for sale purposes. The deal was put through by Tiffen Bros.

Real Estate Taxidermy.

ROGERS PARK.

Franklin A. Pratt, e. f. 100x125, n. w. cor. Pratt, e. f. 100x125, Aug. 10 (Edward Meyer to Irene Mayer).

John C. Snowhook, e. f. 100x125, n. w. cor. Waukegan and Lincoln, Aug. 10 (Nora Meyer and husband to Irene and Edward H. Hagelin).

Edmund A. Weller, e. f. 100x125, n. w. cor. W. 59th and Winthrop, n. f. 100x100, income \$4,500, Aug. 17 (Alma S. and John Weller to Irene and Edmund A. Weller).

John C. Snowhook, e. f. 100x125, n. w. cor. W. 59th and Winthrop, n. f. 100x100, income \$4,500, Aug. 17 (John C. and wife to Irene and Edmund A. Weller).

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BUSINESS, COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS

THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE: THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1914.

WHEAT FUTURES SCORE ADVANCE

Public Buying Is Factor in Grain Trade; Cash Prices Continue Strong.

OATS DEMAND ACTIVE.

English foreign crop estimates forwarded by both Brothman and Beerbom the English grain statisticians helped the mills in wheat yesterday, showing a big shortage in Europe of 280,000,000 bushels compared to last year, and Brothman's estimates showed losses in all countries with the exception of Great Britain. The world's wheat crop was estimated by Beerbom at 5,750,000,000 bu, or 245,000,000 bu less than last year.

Provisions were on quite a large scale in wheat, but the buying for outsiders in small lots was a big factor, and abated the offerings. Short sellers have been punished lately the last few days and there was not much disposition to pound prices. Final quotations showed net advances of 1½¢/bu. The cash market was strong with No. 2 red selling at 4¢ over the September. No. 2 hard was 1½¢ over. Shipping sales were 120,000 bu, including 30,000 bu for export.

New Export Trade Slow.

Exporters reported but little new business for shipment to Europe, but the general export situation has shown marked improvement and it is expected old contracts will be cleaned up in the course of the next two weeks. Clearances were 1,250,000 bu for the day, mostly from gulf ports. No. 2 red was offered in Montreal at about same price as quoted in the Chicago market. Nearly every port in the country has big stocks of wheat in elevators or on truck.

Wheat sold to Germany is still causing exporters much anxiety. Wheat sales to that country were large and there is not much chance of getting the wheat out at present. Brothman reported better demand from other countries outside of the United Kingdom and Switzerland was reported to have bought a cargo of wheat from this country owing to being unable to buy Russian wheat.

Canadian Reports Mixed.

Reports from the Canadian northwest indicated somewhat better yields than expected. The new wheat crop was reported to have gained 2¢ on the October the few days. The export demand there was reported light. Liverpool was 2¢/bu higher, but the market was not too strong for the market. Receipts here were 350 cars, with 150 cars in the Chicago market. Nearly every port in the country has big stocks of wheat in elevators or on truck.

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Corn Market Is Druggy.

The corn market was druggy in spite of the advanced price for wheat and oats. Private reports indicated that the demand for grain and in the west helped check buying.

Frosting was on quite a liberal scale, but prices were ready to 4¢ higher, and there were sales of 180,000 bu, with charters made at 10¢/bu. The market was 10¢ over.

Wheat conditions were favorable north and east for harvesting, but through Minnesota reported some hedging pressure in the late trade.

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Strong Products Market.

In producing the market was strong and much higher. The oats trade was active with a good demand for oats to secure the early cash sales. Prices at the close were 4¢/bu to 4½¢ higher, September being strong as the result of continued buying by eastern buyers. The market was 10¢ over.

Wheat conditions were favorable north and east for harvesting, but through Minnesota and Logan-Irvin were sellers on the market. Bartlett-Frazer bought Sept. 10.

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BOARD OF TRADE TRANSACTIONS.

RANGE OF ACTIVE FUTURES.

WHEAT.

Open: High: Low: Aug: Aug:

Sept. 26-30: 90¢ 90¢ 89¢ 10. 18.

Oct. 10-14: 10½¢ 10½¢ 10½¢ 10½¢ 10½¢

May: 10½-17½¢ 10½¢ 10½¢ 10½¢ 10½¢

CORN.

Open: High: Low: Aug: Aug:

Sept. 26-30: 70¢ 70¢ 70¢ 70¢ 70¢

Oct. 10-14: 71½¢ 71½¢ 71½¢ 71½¢ 71½¢

May: 71½-72½¢ 71½¢ 71½¢ 71½¢ 71½¢

OATS.

Open: High: Low: Aug: Aug:

Sept. 26-30: 45¢ 45¢ 45¢ 45¢ 45¢

Oct. 10-14: 47½¢ 47½¢ 47½¢ 47½¢ 47½¢

May: 49½-50½¢ 49½¢ 49½¢ 49½¢ 49½¢

PORK.

Open: High: Low: Aug: Aug:

Sept. 22-25: 22½-22½¢ 22½-22½¢ 22½-22½¢ 22½-22½¢

Jan. 21-26: 21½-21½¢ 21½-21½¢ 21½-21½¢ 21½-21½¢

LARD.

Open: High: Low: Aug: Aug:

Sept. 9-13: 10½¢ 10½¢ 10½¢ 10½¢ 10½¢

Oct. 10-14: 12½¢ 12½¢ 12½¢ 12½¢ 12½¢

SHRIMP TAILS.

Open: High: Low: Aug: Aug:

Sept. 12-15: 12½-12½¢ 12½-12½¢ 12½-12½¢ 12½-12½¢

Oct. 12-16: 12½-12½¢ 12½-12½¢ 12½-12½¢ 12½-12½¢

FOLD.

Open: High: Low: Aug: Aug:

Sept. 12-15: 10½-10½¢ 10½-10½¢ 10½-10½¢ 10½-10½¢

Oct. 12-16: 10½-10½¢ 10½-10½¢ 10½-10½¢ 10½-10½¢

PRICES AT OUTSIDE MARKETS.

Open: High: Low: Aug: Aug:

Sept. 1-4: 10½-10½¢ 10½-10½¢ 10½-10½¢ 10½-10½¢

Sept. 5-8: 10½-10½¢ 10½-10½¢ 10½-10½¢ 10½-10½¢

Sept. 9-12: 10½-10½¢ 10½-10½¢ 10½-10½¢ 10½-10½¢

Sept. 13-16: 10½-10½¢ 10½-10½¢ 10½-10½¢ 10½-10½¢

Sept. 17-20: 10½-10½¢ 10½-10½¢ 10½-10½¢ 10½-10½¢

Sept. 21-24: 10½-10½¢ 10½-10½¢ 10½-10½¢ 10½-10½¢

Sept. 25-28: 10½-10½¢ 10½-10½¢ 10½-10½¢ 10½-10½¢

Sept. 29-30: 10½-10½¢ 10½-10½¢ 10½-10½¢ 10½-10½¢

Oct. 1-4: 10½-10½¢ 10½-10½¢ 10½-10½¢ 10½-10½¢

Oct. 5-8: 10½-10½¢ 10½-10½¢ 10½-10½¢ 10½-10½¢

Oct. 9-12: 10½-10½¢ 10½-10½¢ 10½-10½¢ 10½-10½¢

Oct. 13-16: 10½-10½¢ 10½-10½¢ 10½-10½¢ 10½-10½¢

Oct. 17-20: 10½-10½¢ 10½-10½¢ 10½-10½¢ 10½-10½¢

Oct. 21-24: 10½-10½¢ 10½-10½¢ 10½-10½¢ 10½-10½¢

Oct. 25-28: 10½-10½¢ 10½-10½¢ 10½-10½¢ 10½-10½¢

Oct. 29-30: 10½-10½¢ 10½-10½¢ 10½-10½¢ 10½-10½¢

Oct. 31-1: 10½-10½¢ 10½-10½¢ 10½-10½¢ 10½-10½¢

Nov. 1-4: 10½-10½¢ 10½-10½¢ 10½-10½¢ 10½-10½¢

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Nov. 29-30: 10½-10½¢ 10½-10½¢ 10½-10½¢ 10½-10½¢

Dec. 1-4: 10½-10½¢ 10½-10½¢ 10½-10½¢ 10½-10½¢

Dec. 5-8: 10½-10½¢ 10½-10½¢ 10½-10½¢ 10½-10½¢

Dec. 9-12: 10½-10½¢ 10½-10½¢ 10½-10½¢ 10½-10½¢

Dec. 13-16: 10½-10½¢ 10½-10½¢ 10½-10½¢ 10½-10½¢

Dec. 17-20: 10½-10½¢

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.
Miscellaneous.
Secretary & Literary Assistant—
employed as teacher, desire to make
one that will enable him to GROW &
become a Kingish scholar. Address
Tribune.

ATION WTD—SALES LITERATURE—
during spare time by experienced
employed in copy department of local
journals. Address T 26, Tribune.

ATION WTD—MIDDLE AGED, OUT-
wardly good looking man, would prefer collecting or work of some
kind, no canvassing. Address T 21, Tribune.

—Not Situation—Wanted,
man 28, experienced in printing and
other lines; outside and inside; salry
\$125. Address T 26, Tribune.

ATION WTD—BUTLER, CANTELL-
L, capable young man of good
standing, with some sales experience;
W 12, Tribune.

ATION WTD—BY STUDENT, 20 YEARS
old, to 2 p.m.; any kind of work
considered. Address T 26, Tribune.

ATION WTD—YOUNG MAN, HIGH
school graduate, thoroughly reliable;
where to work; want to work. Address
T 26, Tribune.

ATION WTD—BY RELIABLE MAN, 23
old, in city with good future; 28
years selling experience. Address V 361,
Tribune.

ATION WTD—HARD-HEARTED, WILLING
to pay best of references. J. SCHILLER,
1815 N. Paulina.

ATION WTD—YOUNG MAN SEEKING
possible position where a future can
be made and asks for a trial. Address T 26, Tribune.

ATION WTD—BARTENDER, WILLING
to pay best of references. Address T 26,
Tribune.

ATION WTD—YOUNG MAN, HIGH
school graduate, thoroughly reliable;
where to work; want to work. Address
T 26, Tribune.

ATION WTD—BY INFLUENTIAL
man; who else only; references and bond;
W 12, Tribune.

ATION WTD—BY RELIABLE MAN,
any kind of work. Address V 361,
Tribune.

ATION WTD—ANY KIND, YOUNG
man, speak 4 languages. Address T 26,
Tribune.

ATION WTD—AS WATCHMAN, CANA-
PAN, 18, strict; temperate. Ref. ad.
Address T 26, Tribune.

ATION WTD—RELIABLE BARTEN-
DER, experienced, willing worker. Address
T 26, Tribune.

ATION WTD—BY TEMPERATE YOUNG
man, willing to do anything. Address
T 26, Tribune.

ATION WTD—BARTENDER, GEN-
erally, A1 ref. S. W. Trib.

ATION WTD—MARRIED, 22 YEARS
old, to 2 p.m.; any kind of work. Address
T 26, Tribune.

ATION WTD—BARTENDER, GE-
NERALLY, A1 ref. S. W. Trib.

ATION WTD—EX-PARTNER IN RE-
LATIONSHIP, little paper. Address
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LATIONSHIP, little paper. Address
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ATION WTD—BY CULTURED YOUNG
woman, 17, as stereoptician, typist, with
good insurance or bank; best references.
Address T 26, Tribune.

ATION WTD—YOUNG LADY, EXPERT
in medical office; require permanent
position; opportunity for advancement.
Address V 127, Tribune.

ATION WTD—BY CATHOLIC MAN,
any kind of work. Address V 361,
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SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Housekeepers and Cooks.
SITUATION WTD—BLANCHE KEEPER,
young woman as managing house-
keeper in good rooming house; domestic
duties; \$125. Address T 26, Tribune.

SITUATION WTD—HOUSEKEEPER, RE-
questing a maid; five children mod-
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ING—SOUTH.
NEWLY FURN.
etc. board out.
ARWICK MANOR
FURN. ROOMS;
me tables; rose
IDEAL SUMMER
park, tennis court;
table; I. C. exp.
LEGANTLY FUR.
als; Bea. L. L. C.
LARGE FRONT
ard opt.; best train;
FURN. ROOMS.
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near Lake-North Birchwood.
rm. apta., \$46 & 8 rm., \$50.
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tage; rental from Oct. 1; fine ap-
tage, light rooms. Take N. W.
1 st., walk 2 blks. east, 1 blk.
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100 MILW.-AV., 5 ROOM STEAM-
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free rent to Oct. 1st to desirable;
to City Hall Estate and Rent-
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s

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TO RENT—

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This Paper Consists of
Two Sections.
SECTION ONE

VOLUME LXXI

BRU
POPE'S SISTER
DIES AS BO
LIES IN ST

Collapses at Dea
and Does N
Revive.

PICK SUCCESSOR

HOME Aug. 20.—The body of

X has been laid out in state for

to view.

The pallbearers of the pontiff

haunted by grief and worry o

— accentuated by the death

of Anna, which was announced

to him when he breathed

When the pope was pro

nounced dead from his

collapsing soon afterwards.

L

the day cloudy and b

exclusively clear skies. It

was in mourning for

men devolved by the people

Many mourners wh

Many gathered around the

The great doors were half clo

closed generally spoke in whi

in the vaticans preparations

for the funeral ceremony

will be of a simple nature,

holding of the conclave for

of a new pope.

It is expected that the c

will be held in September,

all the cardinals are not in

Among the candidates ad

tioned are Cardinals Maffi

rata, Aglardi, Pompili, and

that named ex-nuncio of M

The cardinals met at the

Afternoon. All wore viol

signs of mourning. Cardinal

and Merrv Del Val went

apartment to affix seals on

their private papers and be

Take Fisherman's

The chamberlain took p

the fisherman's ring, which

when Pope Leo died, the

body was found lying at

the steps.

The cardinals visited the

where they viewed the

the papa, which lay on a s

covered with a white cloth, un-

canopy. The body was clo

red and red cape. Red di

the hands, on the fine

glittered rings of his o

of cloth of gold was on

The face of the late po

recognizable, but sadly ch

All Kneel in Pr

All knelt, and after pray

cardinals, handed to the

standing on each side of

the crucifixes and medals, wh

signs laid for a moment

fingers. Some of those pr

placed the crucifix

and also kissed the feet o

pers. Not a few of them

with emotion and wept while

they left the chamber it

prayer that he would have

From five to 7 o'clock t

the body lay in state in the

which all classes were ad

crowd, clad in black, ent

room reverently praying th

the solemn

dared more pronounced i

the hall, the medieval g

guards and the dress of t

taries.

In State Again

The body will be again

row morning from 7 to 8

then be taken to St. Pet

people may view it.

Much interest centers i

of Pop. Pius X. There

difference between the con

death of Pope Leo and the

held. Then the sacred o

into two factions, o

other against Cardinal R

Cardinal Rampolla's dea

be no factions, and it is

the first time in many ye

will open the conclave

open minds.

Mgr. Teochi, secretary

rial congregation, having

a cardinal, will be repre

Continued on page

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